JPRS-SEA-86-001 **3 JANUARY 1986**

Southeast Asia Report

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 5.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

CONTENTS

TNDONESTA

	Economists Urge Fundamental Changes in Indonesian Economy (Kate Webb; AFP, 27 Nov 85)	1
	Sources Say Pertamina To Consider Compensation Requests (AFP, 27 Nov 85)	
	Briefs	
	New Gold Mine To Boost Production	
	Mokhtar Says Geneva Summit Not 'Disappointing'	5
	Vietnam To Keep Out	(
	Transmigration Figures for Sulawesi	•
LAOS		
	PASASON on Thai 'Conflict' Over Foreign Trade (KPL, 18 Nov 85)	
	(111) 10 1101 03/1111111111111111111111111111	
	Trade Unions' Greetings	
	(KPL, 12 Nov 85)	8
	Rice Surplus in Vientiane Province Laid to Irrigation	
	(PASASON, 5 Sep 85)	9
	Saravane Security, Agricultural Coperatives, Production	
	(PASASON, 5 Sep 85)	10
	Army Pharmaceutical Factory Described	
	(Roughham Thongkhamhan, PACASON 28 Can 85)	11

SRV Sacrifices, Assistance in Road Work Hailed	
(PASASON, 30 Aug 85)	12
Khammouane Forestry Exports, Industrial Activity Reported	
(PASASON, 30 Aug 85)	13
Document on Socioeconomic Development	1/
(KPL, 16, 18 Nov 85)	14
Briefs	
New Envoy to PRK Received	21
Departing PLO Envoy Received	21
DPRK Party Expresses Gratitude	21
Cooperation With SRV Province	21
Cooperation With GDR	22
Delegations Return From SRV	22
Peace Delegation to Sofia	22
District Guerrilla Strength	22
Savannakhet Banking	22
MALAYSIA	
Malay Beam Reports Interview of Malaysia's Mahathir	
(Mahathir bin Mohamed Interview; Beijing in Malay to	
Malaysia, 25 Nov 85)	23
VOMD Carries Message on Prophet's Birthday	
(Voice of Malayan Democracy, 25 Nov 85)	24
(voice of harayan bemocracy, 25 nov 65)	
PHILIPPINES	
Cebu Columnist Rejects Marcos' 'Filipino Ideology'	
(Eddie Adlawan; VISAYAN HERALD, 5 Nov 85)	28
Cebu Newspaperman Urges 'Top to Bottom' Changes	
(Godofredo M. Roperos; SUN STAR DAILY, 6 Nov 85)	30
Cebu Columnist Advises on U.S. Option of Intervention	
	32
(Eddie Adlawan; VISAYAN HERALD, 4 Nov 85)	32
Rival Labor Group Levels Terrorism Charge Against Federation	
(VISAYAN HERALD, 1 Nov 85)	34
(Louis Manager, Lance or)	
Cebu Bayan, Military Abstain From Massacre Probe	
(Eileen G. Mangubat; SUN STAR DATLY, 6 Nov 85)	36
La Trinidad Seeks To Transfer Military Regional HQ	
(THE GOLD ORE, 1 Nov 85)	37
Business Group Approves Grant to Political Prisoners	
(Kit M. Tolentino; THE GOLD ORE, 1 Nov 85)	38

Opposition Assemblyman Describes Northern Luzon Coalition (THE GOLD ORE, 1 Nov 85)	39
Army 'Raid' on Baguio Police Station Reviewed (Arthur E. Galace; THE GOLD ORE, 1 Nov 85)	41
Air Force NCO Confirms Military Bombings, Reports Threat (THE GOLD ORE, 1 Nov 85)	44
THAILAND	
Editorial on Superpowers' 'Ulterior Motives' on Cambodia (Editorial; NAEO NA, 20 Nov 85)	45
Economist: Political Pressures To Force Changes (THE NATION, 18 Nov 85)	47
Athit Cites 'Danger to Armed Forces' in Poll Instruction (Bangkok Army Television Service, 13 Nov 85)	48
Athit Fosters Army Unity at Party, Attendees Listed (CHAT ATHIPATAI, 26 Oct-1 Nov 85)	50
Army Sentiment May Favor Amnesty for Coup Makers (CHAT ATHIPATAI, 26 Oct-1 Nov 85)	53
Manoon Plans To Go to Sweden (THE NATION, 7 Nov 85)	56
Chamlong Srimuang Aides Profiled (THE NATION, 15 Nov 85)	57
Columnist Scores U.S. as Selfish, Cites Embargo (Mangkon Halep; THAI RAT, 14 Oct 85)	59
Editorial Urges Acceptance of USSR Scholarships (Editorial; TRAI RAT, 9 Oct 85)	61
General Notes New Separatist Unit in Malaysia (MATICHON, 16 Oct 85)	62
Paisan Suggests Possibility of Labor Union Merger (THE NATION, 19 Nov 85)	64
Bankers React to Decrees (THE NATION, 13 Nov 85)	65
NESDB Secretary Discusses Policy on State Enterprises (NAEO NA, 8 Oct 85)	67
Farmers Cite Market Woes, React to Subsidy Plans	60

	(THAI RAT, 16 Oct 85)	73
	Prem Economic Advisor Discusses Rice Marketing	
	(Wiraphong Ramangkun Interview; MATICHON, 17 Oct 85)	74
	Tapioca Farmers Pressure House Speaker on EEC Trade	
	(NATICHON, 17 Oct 85)	80
	Leader of 1973 Student Uprising Profiled, Updated	00
	(THAI RAT, 15 Oct 85)	82
	Fisheries Problems With Malaysia	
	(THE NATION, 30 Oct 85)	84
	Board of Trade Business Forecast	
	(THE NATION, 11 Nov 85)	85
	Paddy Price Support Mechanism Reported	
	(THE NATION, 8 Nov 85)	88
	Briefs	
	Prem Unharmed After Accident	90
	Educational Channel Gets Waiver	90
	New Zealand's New Ambassador	90
	Minister Defends Weapons Purchases	20
	Objections to Army Political Role	91
	Local Shipbuilding, USSR at Cam Ranh	91
	VIETNAM	
MILIT	TARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY	
	Nguyen Van Linh at Military Region 9 Meeting	
	(Hanoi Domestic Service, 24 Nov 85)	92
	South Cracks Down on Small Bill Hoarders	
	(Hanoi Domestic Service, 29 Nov 85)	93
	Briefs	
	Dong Thap Smuggling Cases	94
INTE	RNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID	
	NHAN DAN Welcomes Rajiv Gandhi	
	(Editorial; Hanoi Domestic Service, 26 Nov 85)	95
	Pham Van Dong Reaffirms Support for Palestinians	
	(VNA, 29 Nov 85)	98

	(Hanoi Domestic Service, 25 Nov 85)	99
	Lao General Writes Article for VPA Journal	
	(Hanoi Domestic Service, 24 Nov 85)	101
	Lao General Addresses SRV Embassy Personnel	
	(Hanoi Domestic Service, 29 Nov 85)	109
	Ly Van Sau Article Marks Cubsn Diplomatic Ties	
	(VNA, 2 Dec 85)	106
	Official Interviewed on Lao Economic Cooperation	
	(Hanoi International Service, 3 Dec 85)	108
	NHAN DAN Article Marks Laos National Day	
	(VNA, 29 Nov 85)	110
	Briefs	
	VFF Delegation Calls on PRC's Heng Samrin	111
	Cuban Youth League Delegation	111
	Hanoi Commemorates Lao National Day	111
	Pham Van Dong Greets WIDF	112
	Vietnam Celebrates Laos National Day	112
	PRK Envoy Pays Farewell Visit	112
	Anniversary Reception by Cuban Military Attache	112
	Laos' 10th National Day Celebrations	113
	Cuban Youth Delegation Received	113
	Departing Indonesian Envoy Received	113
	SRV, Hungary Sign Accord	113
	Greetings to Thailand on National Day	113
	Paper on PRC Military Aid	114
	Castro Receives Message	114
	Delegation at JCP Congress	114
	Henoi Lecturer Training Course	113
	Hau Giang-Kompong Chhnang	115
PARTY	ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT	
	Pham Van Dong Addresses Agriculture Conference	
	(Hanoi Domestic Service, 29 Nov 85)	116
	VFF Reviews Implementation of Party Resolutions	
	(Hanoi Domestic Service, 28 Nov 85)	118
	Pham Hung Attends Inspection Commission Rally	
	(Hanoi Domestic Service, 23 Nov 85)	119
	Truong Chinh's Letter To Inspection Personnel	
	(Hanoi Domestic Service, 22 Nov 85)	121

	To Huu	Addresses Meeting on District Building (Hanoi Domestic Service, 23 Nov 85)	123
	Nguyen	Van Linh Attends Uprising Anniversary Rally (Hanoi Domestic Service, 24 Nov 85)	125
	Briefs	Tasks Discussed	126
ECONO	IIC PLA	NNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE	
	NHAN D	AN on Spreading Experience in District Building (Editorial; Hanoi Domestic Service, 24 Nov 85)	127
	Ha Bac	Industrial Production Output Declines (Hanoi Domestic Service, 30 Nov 85)	129
	City R	eviews Implementation of Party Resolution (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 22 Oct 85)	130
	Ho Chi	Minh City Completing 1985 Industrial Production Plan (NHAN DAN, 11 Oct 85)	133
	Ho Chi	Minh City Corporation Monopolizes Rice Market (NHAN DAN, 11 Oct 85)	135
	Briefs	Thai Binh Population Redistribution	137
AGRIC	ULTURE		
	Hanoi	Radio Reports Periodic Agricultural Situation (Hanoi Domestic Service, 20 Nov 85)	138
	Agricu	(Hanoi Domestic Service, 26 Nov 85)	141
	Briefs	An Giang Agricultural Transformation	145
HEAVY	INDUST	RIES AND CONSTRUCTION	
	Priefs	Technological Conference of Power Ministry	146
HEALT	H, EDUC	ATION, AND WELFARE	
	Educat	ion Ministry Marks Teachers Day Anniversary (Hanoi Domestic Service, 20 Nov 85)	147

INDONESIA

ECONOMISTS URGE FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES IN INDONESIAN ECONOMY

HK270904 Hong Kong AFP in English 0853 GMT 27 Nov 85

[By Kate Webb]

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 27 (AFP)--As government ministers toll warning bells about budget cuts, project postponements and high unemployment, an increasing number of economists are urging fundamental changes in the structure of the Indonesian economy.

The economists in the main are recommending two stratagems--slow the drive towards full industrialization, and privatize non-strategic state companies.

It appears likely that the government appears to be listening, if not moving in the same direction, from ministerial statements in the past month.

Finance Minister Radius Prawiro told parliament yesterday that given the bleak prospects of the world economy and the downward spiral in international oil prices, the government should make greater efforts to improve the climate for private investments.

Development Planning Minister Johannes Sumarlin last week said both private investments and already productive areas of the economy should be bolstered to offset the decline in public investments.

Economists and businessmen are more outspoken, and specific, in some cases, moving onto hallowed ground when they criticize state companies as inefficient and question the speed of the drive towards full industrialization—the basis of the country's current series of five year plans.

The core of the problem as they see it is that 1.8 million new job seekers are hitting the job market annually, as oil revenues which provide 70 percent of government foreign exchange earnings slide inexorably lower, while the country's growth rate has tumbled from eight percent in the 1970's to below five percent this year.

Siswono Yudo Husodo, a vice chairman of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce (Kadin) told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE earlier this month that the government should sell off non-strategic state companies to the private sector.

Mr Siswono, one of those who has publicly criticized some state companies as inefficient, said there were 220 state-owned companies in the country and hundreds of others owned by provincial governments.

Their scope includes oil, tin, coal, railroads, shippings, banking, airlines, highways, electricity, insurance, asphalt, fertilizer, gas, hotels, selecommunications, postal service, printing companies, textiles, furnity ce and even ice plants.

"Sell off not the strategic ones, but the smaller businesses," Mr Siswono urged. "Why should government be in hotels or furniture for example. In many cases they operate at a loss due to lack of capital and poor management."

"They are inefficient and it would be more healthy for the company if there were more competition. What I am proposing is that they sell them off to the private sector in the interests of efficiency."

Many of the smaller companies, he argued, were government-owned only because they were taken over from the Dutch 35 years ago, not because of their strategic importance.

Only a week later, Mr Siswono was joined by Priasmoro Prawiroarjo, an economic consultant, who argued that other countries have successfully taken the privatization step.

On slowing the drive towards full industrialization in favor of renewed emphasis on the plantation sector, a group of economists and businessmen-some from the government and others from the private sector and universities-are scheduled to gather in the city of Surabaya in January.

The theme of their meeting will be that the emphasis of the government's development plans should be towards heavier reliance on the traditional plantation sector rather than solely on industrialization.

Announcing the meeting early this month, Wilson Siagian, head of the Indonesian Estate Management Society (Himapi) argued that unlike the industrial sector where tens of thousands of workers had lost their jobs in the past year, almost none had been fired from the estate, despite slipping commodity prices in rubber, coffee, palmoil, tea and sugar.

Indonesia could make up for price drops by an increase in the quantity of exports, retaining jobs and earning sorely-needed foreign exchange in the face of slumping oil revenues. Mr Siagian said.

Should the government shift its emphasis even temporarily in the way the economists are suggesting, the industries most likely to have their funds cut back, economists say privately, are those such as the state aircraft company Nurtanio and the state shipbuilding industry PT. PAL.

Nurtanio had a government equity investment this year of over five million dollars, while the shipbuilding company took 10 million.

/12858

CSO: 4200/315

INDONESIA

SOURCES SAY PERTAMINA TO CONSIDER COMPENSATION REQUESTS

HK270534 Hong Kong AFP in English 0404 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 27 (AFP)--Officials of Indonesia's state oil company Pertamina have said they will consider requests from foreign oil contractors that compensation be offered them because of the slide in international oil prices, oil industry sources said today.

The sources, who asked that they not be identified, said that "many" companies had made the request at a three-day meeting with Pertamina officials in Bali late last week.

What the companies are complaining about is that while the oil they produce under production sharing contracts with the state oil company sells at well below government official prices, they are taxed at official prices.

With taxes at official prices, some companies have found their production sharing split, which is set at 15 percent for the company and 85 percent for the government, has in some cases dropped below 10 percent.

Cost recovery, they said, was also calculated by the government at the official price of oil.

A Pertamina official told the companies that Pertamina will consider the request, the sources said.

The sources cautioned however that while the Indonesian Government understood the problem well, it had broad economic problems to consider and that no solution to the problem, if any, could be expected before December 7 OPEC meeting in Geneva.

Some 46 foreign oil companies are operating in Indonesia, and the country is dependent on oil and gas for some 70 percent of its foreign exchange receipts.

/12858

CSO: 4200/315

BRIEFS

NEW GOLD MINE TO BOOST PRODUCTION -- Jakarta, Nov 24 (AFP) -- A new gold mine, expected to significantly boost Indonesia's gold production, was commissioned by Minister of Mines and Energy Dr Subroto in Lebong Tandai, north Bengkulu, Sumatra, yesterday, Antara News Agency reported. The gold mine, some 87 kilometers (139 miles) north of the provincial capital Bengkulu belongs to the Lusang Mining Company, an Indonesian-Australian joint venture, which has invested 42.5 million U.S. dollars in the project. The mine is the first to come on stream out of nine companies which signed gold mining work contracts with the government last February. Lusang Mining, which is 70 percent Australian-owned, is projected to produce 550 kilograms of gold in its first year of operation, a company spokesman was quoted as saying. The project, which is basically a modernization and expansion of an old gold mine first operated by the Dutch colonial power in 1910 and then by the Japanese until 1945, is expected to be able to raise production to 800 kilograms per year in 1988. Indonesia now produces about 300 kilograms of gold per year, most of it from the government-owned Cilotok gold mine in West Java. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0617 GMT 24 Nov 85 HK] /12858

MOKHTAR SAYS GENEVA SUMMIT NOT 'DISAPPOINTING' -- Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja expressed the opinion Friday that the result of the summit talks between United States President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, in Geneva had not been so disappointing. He told newsmen in Jakarta at least the summit has produced relief as it showed there is now good communications between the two leaders, and this was a good start. The arms race cannot be expected to be solved in one or two meetings. However, the U.S.-Soviet Geneva summit has [word indistinct] created a good and more orderly atmosphere. The foreign minister also believed that the summit had the [words indistinct] and stock exchanges would react positively. The minister velcomed the news that Soviet leader Gorbachev had promised that he would be willing to create nuclear-free zones in the world. It came as good news because the more nuclear-free zones there are, the better it would be, and that means that the region where nuclear weapons might be used would be smaller, Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said. [Text] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 23 Nov 85 BK] /12858

JIETNAM TO KEEP OUT--Jakarta, 28 November (AFP)--Indonesia today asked Vietnam not to violate Thai territory if Hanoi launches another dry season offensive against Cambodian resistance guerrillas. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja made the plea here after meeting with President Suharto. Mr Mokhtar said that any such border violation would make it more difficult to find a solution to the Cambodian conflict. The Foreign Minister was asked to comment on reports that Vietnam was ready to launch a new dry season offensive against Cambodian resistance guerrillas along the Thai-Cambodian border. Mr Mokhtar has offered Indonesia as a venue for a possible meeting between all Cambodian factions, including the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin government. Commenting on his forthcoming visit to Australia, scheduled for mid-December, Mr Mokhtar said the atmosphere now prevailing between the two countries was good. He said it was vital the relationship be maintained, especially in connection with the troubled border between Indonesia's Irian Jaya Province and Papua New Guinea. He noted that Australia had made known its stand of non interference in the issue of some 11,000 Irian Jayans who have crossed the border into Papua New Guinea, and that Canberra considered the matter a bilateral issue. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1305 GMT 28 Nov 85 HK] /12913

TRANSMIGRATION FIGURES FOR SULAWESI--From the first 5-Year Development Plan [Repelita] to the first year of the fourth Repelita, Southeast Sulawesi Province has resettled 36,000 transmigrant families. The head of the provincial transmigration office added that the transmigrants have been resettled in 81 locations in Kendari, Kolaka, Buton, and Muna Districts.

[Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 25 Nov 85 BK] /12913

CSO: 4200/320

PASASON ON THAI 'CONFLICT' OVER FOREIGN TRADE

BK181128 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 CMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Vientiane, 18 Nov (KPL)—The Gaily PASASON devotes its commentary today to the internal conflict among the Thai ruling circles over their foreign trade relations.

The paper says: Thailand is finding itself on the throes of an economic depression, particularly concerning the textile industry. The majority of Thai people are expressing deep concern about this situation [words indistinct] the government to try to find a way out. Noticeable among outspoken statesmen of this problem are president of the Thai Parliament Uthai Phimchaichon, and Industry Minister Chirayu Itsarangkun Na Ayutthaya, who have called for a broadening of Thailand's trade relations with foreign countries regardless of their social systems. The Thai industry minister was quoted by the newspaper SIAM RAT on 10 November as stating that from 1986 on Thailand should broaden its external trade with all countries irrespective of their social systems.

However, the paper continues, Prasong Sunsiri, secretary of the Thai National Security Council, to the surprise of the Thai people, came out with a strong opposition to the industry minister's declaration. Prasong Sunsiri, in his "personal diary" published on 5 November by SIAM RAT, shamelessly accused those interested in trading with the socialist countries as being fed by Soviet "propaganda." But, when Thailand opened its door to Chinese goods, he dared not utter a word in objection. To this fact, one wonders whether Prasong Sunsiri was bribed to shut up, the paper concludes.

/9274

CSO: 4200/266

TRADE UNIONS' GREETINGS

BK121241 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Vientiane, 12 Nov (KPL) -- The Central Committee of the Lao Federation of Trade Unions [LFTU] on 7 November sent a telegram of congratulations to the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR.

The telegram says:

"On the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on behalf of the LFTU CC as well as the working class of Laos, we convey to you, and through you, to the working class of the Soviet Union, our warm congratulations and best wishes. We are very glad to learn about the great economic, political, social, and cultural achievements scored by the Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU headed by Mikhail Gorbachev. We wish the trade unions and the working class of the Soviet Union new successes in implementing the resolutions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. May the fraternal friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the trade unions of Laos and the Soviet Union be strengthened and developed."

/9274 CSO: 4200/266

RICE SURPLUS IN VIENTIANE PROVINCE LAID TO IRRIGATION

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 5 Sep 85 p 2

[Excerpt] Vientiane Province has favorable natural conditions suitable for agriculture and animal husbandry. There are 67,000 ha of cultivated area and 200,000 ha of grasslands for animal feed. To date, rice fields cover 36,970 ha, all of which is for transplanted rice.

Going back to 1975, there was not even 20,000 ha of rice fields and the yield was 1 ton per ha. There was a rice shortage each year. Comrade Sivilay Soulivong, a provincial party committee member and chief of the Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives Section of Vientiane Province, pointed out that, "In 1975, the entire province had a rice shortage of 29,778 tons, which was equivalent to a 5 month rice shortfall. In 1980, we had 2 months of rice shortages. In 1984, we had a total rice harvest of 122,283 tons, which is equivalent to 495 kilograms of rice per head. This means that there was a surplus of 35,586 tons, which means that we had enough rice reserves to last us for 5 months. It is expected that in 1985, which is the last year of the first state 5-year Plan, our total harvest will be 129,080 tons or equivalent to 508 kilograms per head."

The reason that the agricultural production task--in particular, rice production---has increased each year in Vientiane is because every section is determined and actively performing to serve it. There are a total 164 permanent and temporary reservoirs in the entire province. These reservoirs are able to irrigate 10,000 ha during the rainy season, compared to 1975, when there were only 6 reservoirs which irrigated only 666 ha of cultivated area during the rainy season. The change in agricultural cooperatives is another factor that has made agricultural production volumes increase. According to incomplete data, to the middle of 1985, there are a total 176 agricultural cooperatives in all of Vientiane Province, compared to past years when there were 83 units. In addition, there are 421 labor exchange units.

SARAVANE SECURITY, AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES, PRODUCTION

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 5 Sep 85 p 1

[Excerpts] During the past 10 years, the national security task and agricultural economics task of Saravane Proinvce have grown sturdily and steadily. Security and the local provincial people have really been on trial and have been able to defeat imperialist invaders all along. They have always stood up and been alert and careful about the enemy. They have actively and continuously patroled their territory. And they have stressed combat skills, which they are improving. The province is independent in its security task.

Along with the security task, agriculture is growing and the province is self sufficient in food supplies, which the entire province is concentrating on producing. Mining and irrigation systems are developed and two rice crops are grown each year; staples are grown. Agriculture is becoming collective production and agricultural cooperatives are being formed under the state committee. To date, there are 300 agricultural cooperatives. The production in Vapi District is 100 percent collective.

The yield has been increased every year from 1.7 tons to 2.5 tons per ha. In 1984 in particular, the whole province produced an 84,000 ton harvest. On the average, one person receives 400 kg of rice paddy yearly. In addition, the coffee plantation area has increased from 1,314 ha to 1,935 ha. The annual yield is 800 tons per ha and various produce are grown widely.

ARMY PHARMACEUTICAL FACTORY DESCRIBED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 28 Sep 85 p 2

[Article by Bouakham Thongkhamhan: "5 Years of Growth for Army Pharmaceutical Factory 104"]

[Text] Comrade Khamphone Vilakone, chief of Army Pharmaceutical Factory 104 administration, informed us that there has been very enthusiastic competition in performing the work for commemorating the 2 historic days. During the first 6 months of this year alone, the factory has had total revenues of million kip.

Every cadre and worker is very proud of these tremendous results because they are the products of their sweat and hard work, which is very admirable. The factory has only 155 employees. Women are 80 percent of the total workforce. Most of the women workers work in the production section. They also gather raw materials in the forest, such as bark and roots for supplying the factory to produce medicine. This factory does not use any foreign raw materials at all; they are all researched and dug out from our forests alone. Production is divided into 8 major sections: research, cutting and drying, alcohol production, paste making, serum, medicinal capsules, tablets and liquid medication sections. The products are sent to the staff departments of the Ministry of Defense for distribution to each department and section of the hospitals under the army.

The work in this factory is done by contract. Individuals are responsible for specific production work. This type of organization is a good model because each individual can thoroughly research the work. It is easy to see the success of the work. An important factor in it is assembly line production, which guarantees its smooth operation.

New things are being created in this factory because it uses the creativity of the workers to carry out their practical and daily tasks and they are learning at the same time. The factory has had an outstanding performance, above all in the production of pain and gas relief and other medicines. The Hippopotamus brand tonic that is made from [word illegible] is a vitamin product of this factory. The workers of this factory are concentrating their efforts to produce more with a better quality to commemorate the upcoming 10th National Day anniversary.

SRV SACRIFICES, ASSISTANCE IN ROAD WORK HAILED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 30 Aug 85 p 3

[Excerpts] Communications Company 8 under the Ministry of Communications and Transport was formerly Communications Unit 64, which was established in 1965. It was delegated to help secure and build all commuting routes in Laos. It has now been 20 years and during that period, the workers of this unit have overcome many obstacles and performed their duties thoroughly. They have made a large contribution in improving the special and sincere relations between the two nations, Vietnam and Laos.

During the war against the American imperialists and the Lao national liberation struggle, this unit was responsible for securing communications on Routes 42, 217, 6, 7 and 8 in Phongsaly, Houa Phan, And Xieng Khouang Provinces. Under countless bombings, the combatants of Unit 64 bravely struggled to secure these lifelines from being cut off. They contributed to the victories at Nam Bak, Plain Des Jars, Xam Thong, Long Cheng and others. In addition to helping secure these communications routes, Unit 64 also helped Laos build factories, primary schools, repair autos and roads, repair bridges, train cadres and perform driving.

Since 1975, based on a joint treaty of cooperation and special relations and agreements between the two Ministries of Communications, Group 64 was given new duties: to secure and maintain old routes and build new ones. In spite of the difficulties from all the roads being in mountainous areas and unfavorable weather conditions, Unit 64--which is now called Company 8--has overcome all difficulties and performed its duties successfully.

Since 1976 to the present, Company 8 has always executed state plans successfully because of new methods and correct management. On the average, this company has been able to build 15 to 20 percent more roads than projected each year.

Company 8 has also helped build a coal mine with 150 tons annual capacity. It has conducted route surveys and paved 13 km of roads in Vientiane Capital. Right now it is helping build concrete buildings and other numbers of businesses.

The past 20 years have been filled with difficulties, trials and sacrifices. Many comrades in Unit 64 lost their lives on the land of Laos, but Company 8 is proud to have contributed its efforts to restoring the country and helping its fighting countrymen. This company is promoting the profound friendship of the two nations of Laos and Vietnam, as well of the peoples of the three mocialist nations in Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, to last forever.

KHAMMOUANE FORESTRY EXPORTS. INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY REPORTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 30 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Industry, handicrafts and forestry in Khammouane Province have been growing during the past 10 years. The part committee of the provincial administration has been especially interested in the problems related to this growth. The administration has expanded state industries and gradually controlled private industries. To date, there are a total of three saw mills. Twenty seven thousand eight hundred square meters of wood was used to produce wooden goods, with a value of 125,927,000 kip. Eighty four thousand meters of wood products were sold to various busiessses in the province for 28,420,000 kip. Nineteen thousand two hundred square meters or 5,300 logs were exported to the twin province of Nghe Tinh Binh Tri Thien in the SRV. The textile factory had 38,143,000 kip in revenues, the saw mill made 22,698,000 kip, the machinery plant made 346,400 kip. In the first 6 months of 1985, the brick factory produced 6,000 square meters of bricks in trial production. The repair garage made 3,528,000 kip from bicycle repair, the agricultural and construction tools factory made 4,687,000 kip.

In addition, the handicrafts task is growing fairly, such as in pottery making, silk spinning, salt making, basket weaving, black smithing and wood working. After liberation, the province initiated a survey and collected 8,300 square meters of timber left out of previous surveys during the liberation movement. The lumbering task has been carried out and 35,100 square meters of lumber have been collected, consisting of three types of wood--"khamphi," pterocarpus macrocarpus, and dipterocarpus grandiflorus.

Along with that, forests and wildlife have been strictly protected. Compared to 1976, the land under slash and burn cultivation has decreased to only 710 ha at present.

DOCUMENT ON SOCIOECONORIC DEVELOPMENT

BK161748 Vieutiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 16, 18 Nov 85

[16 Nov 85]

[Part one of five of documents on socioeconomic development in Laos over the past 10 years, published by the State Statistics Center on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the LPDR]

[Excerpts] Vientiane, 16 Nov (KPL) -- Our country is advancing toward socialism under its own particular conditions and circumstances, i.e., the national economy is still in a state of natural self-sufficiency. The technological and material bases are at the minimum level. The main labor forces are manual labor. The specialized cadres and workers are limited. The level of education of the population is very low. And the consequences of the aggressive war are very grave. At the same time, the country has been facing the sabotage by the reactionary forces and the expansionists.

On this basis, in order to expand agriculture in every aspect, our party and state are focusing on the conversion of the pattern of agricultural production, mobilize the farmers to drop the small backward and scattered way of farming and adopt the socialist collective agricultural production. At present, the number of cooperative farms in our country is 2,900, a double increase compared with 1978. They consist of 156,000 households or 21 percent of the total farmer households in the country. These cooperative farms have an era of 159,000 hectares. On the average, a cooperative farm consists of 53 families with an area of 54 hectares. Comparative farms have day by day improved. Rearly all localities have been their own pilot cooperative farms. These pilot cooperative farms are leading in the method of intensive agricultural production and in the use with the organization of cooperative farms, the primary form of collective production has also been practiced as a step towards collectivization. This form includes labor-exchange units whose number has reached 32,200 at the moment. In the state-owned farming sector, state farms and other agricultural production units are operating as the bases for the expansion of collectivization. At present, there are 44 state farms and other agricultural production units in the country.

Besides repairing all the old irrigation projects, we have created so far 135 new ones which can provide water for 12,700 hectares of farm-land in the rainy season. This does not include the irrigation systems built by villagers, which can provide water for 45,800 hectares of land. Two permanent reservoirs

have also been built to supply water to 2,600 ha. Sixty-six pumping stations have been set up, which can water 9,500 ha of fields in the raisy season. All these achievements have created favorable conditions for the irrigated rice planting which is covering an area of 15,000 hectares or 5.5 fold increase over 1976. Besides, some equipment has been procured by the agricultural sector.

These technical and material bases have promoted the expansion of agriculture. In the last ten years the rice-growing area has been considerably increased. In 1984, this area amounted to 655,000 hectares, or a two-fold increase compared with 1976. Of this total, seasonal rice planting covered 360,000 hectares, or a 1.1 fold increase. Due to the fact that great care has been given to intensive farming, raising rice yields and widening the cultivated area, rice production has been constantly augmenting. In 1984 rice production reached 1,321 million tons, a two-fold increase compared with 1976, of which seasonal rice planting increased by two-fold, slash-and-burn cultivation by 1.9-fold, and irrigated rice by 6.2-fold. This has raised the per capita rice production to 374 kg as against 145 kg in 1976. And this figure would be 383 kg if subsidiary food crops were included. The yields of subsidiary food crops have also increased. In 1984 maize production was 34,000 tons, a 1.1 fold increase as compared with 1976, sweet potatoes and taroes 32,000 tons, a two-fold increase, tons, a 2.1 fold increase, etc. [sentence as received]

Livestock: Our country possesses natural conditions most favorable for animal rearing. Since the liberation of the country the government has worked out policies for the development of livestock breeding in order to make it a main sector of agricultural production. Although technology and veterinary medicine have been introduced to animal raising, most of the animal production still depends on family-reared animals. However, livestock and poultry breeding has been markedly increased in 1984, these were 937,000 buffaloes, a 1.5-fold increase over 1976, the cattle herd numbered 544,000, a 1.7-fold increase, pigs 1.36 million, a 1.8-fold increase, poultry 7.2 million, a 1.8-fold increase, sheeps and goats 63,000, a two-fold increase.

Forestry: At present, our country has 11 million hectares of forest of which 5.6 million hectares are being explored and 1.1 million cubic metros of timber are exploited. After the liberation, the government has constructed seven furniture companies and factories in addition to the existing ones. The production of wood and forest products is also increasing.

We can conclude that agricultural sector has been step by step developed and strengthened in every aspect. Nevertheless, the potentials in terms of area and crop yields, particularly rice and forestry products, as well as intensive farming are still [word indistinct]. The exploitation of forests has been conducted only to a certain level.

[18 Nov 85]

[Parts two through five of document on "Ten Years of Socioeconomic Development in Laos" released by the State Statistics Center on occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the LPDR]

[Excerpts] Vientiane, 18 Nov (KPL)--On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the foundation of the Lao PDR, KPL, English-language bulletin is publishing the second part of the document on socioeconomic development in Laos released recently by the State Statistics Center.

This second part deals with industry and communications. The first part covering agriculture and forestry appeared in our bulletin on Saturday, 16 November:

Part Two:

Before liberation, there were only some food stuff and other small industrial enterprises which operated for capitalist profits. That small industry had been ruined by the reactionaries and capitalists before their evacuation, who took away or destroyed almost all important machines and accessories and persuaded the expertized workers and foremen to flee the country. During the period of economic recovery (1975-77), only 100 factories functioned with about 5,000 workers.

Aware of the important role of industry in the national economy, the state has given priority to transforming industry along the socialist line, considering this to be a principal task of the transitional phase. It has put all factories left by the former regime under state management and has regularly improved their operation.

While recovering the old industrial enterprises, the government has also paid attention to building of new factories, raising their number to 295 in 1985 with a workforce of 19,000 workers. Industrial production shares a part of the 2.6 billion kips of the gross social product. Great importance has been attached to the main industrial branches such as: electric power, construction materials, wood exploitation and manufacture, machinery, small industry, the products of these branches have been much higher than those of pre-liberation. For example, electricity production was 921 million/k2h in 1984, a 3.8-fold increase over 1976, other products including bricks 10.9 million, a 9.5-fold increase, 66,000 fara tools, 133,000 timplates, 170,000 cubic meters of timber, a 19-fold increase, 122,000 sheets of plywood, a 1.3-fold increase, 12.3 million packets of cigarettes, 82,000 tons of gypsum, a twofold increase over 1980, 8,000 tons of salt, a 1.6-fold increase over 1978, 1,500 tons of detergent, an 11-fold increase over 1978, 66 million kips worth of medicines, a 9.5-fold increase, 81,000 items of porcelaine, a fivefold increase over 1978, etc.

After liberation, many important factories have been constructed such as the repairing workshop of Dongchong, the Tha Ngon animal fodder factory, a cement factory, the Volvo repairing workshop, the KM 9 furnace, a gypsum enterprise

in Savannakhet, a stone enterprise in Thaket, the KM 19 electric pele factory, the KM 3 farm tools factory, the KM 15 bricks factory, forest enterprise, No 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, the pharmaceutical enterprise No 104, the KM 7 stationary factory, etc. In order to unite the central and local economies into a uniform economic structure for simultaneous reorganization and development of industry, the party and state consider the expansion of local industry as an important factor. In 1984, local industrial output, Vientiane municipality is the leading province in industrial development, where there are 87 factories in 1985 [as received], of which nine are new ones.

Although the socialist industry in our country is still small and weak, it will constantly be developed and modernized, and is contributing to the economic development of the country.

In the last ten years, the party and state have made great efforts to develop the economy. During the period of the First Five-Year Plan, annual investments for economic development were 1.3 billion kips. In 1935 this figure rose to 2 billion kips, or nearly ten times more than 1980. The rapid growth of investments has increased the fixed fund of the productive sector and given impetus to social production. Nany important projects have been completed and have begun to provide services to the public such as the construction of roads and bridges which have a strategic significance, the construction of steel and wooden boats, warehouses, mills, pumping stations, an electric pole factory, reservoirs, grinding-stone enterprises, modern hospitals, schools, etc.

In 1985 the total length of roads in the country is 13,000 kilometers, and in particular, 30 percent of this total length are inter-province and inter-district. In comparison with 1976, the length of roads has augmented by 1.1 times, of which asphalted roads by 1.6 times. Along with this, the number of goods carriers have augmented three-fold and passenger carriers two-fold. River transport has also been expanded and many ports have been restored and constructed including the Kengkahao and Tha Naleng ports. Meanwhile, air transport has been improved and has widened its range of services.

This development of the communications and transport network has increased the volume of goods and passenger transport. In 1935, the volume of goods transported increased by 1.4 times compared with those of 1976, of which the volume of goods transported by road was one million tons, a 1.4-fold increase, and the volume of goods transported by water-ways increased by 2.3 times. Neanwhile, a total of 8.4 million passengers was transported, up by 4.5 times, of which those transported by road increased by 4.6 times and by water-ways 2.4 times. The volume of goods circulated was 132 million tons. Kilometers [as received], up by 1.8 times, mostly carried out by the state sector. The transit of goods from other countries to Laos has also been improved, particularly the transit of goods from Danang of Vietnam.

Post and telecommunications: Many immovations have been introduced in the telecommunications network serving as a basis for the safeguarding of security, peace and the economy and culture of the country. The material and

technical bases of this sector have been developed; the length of telephone lines in 1985 was 3,000 thousand kilometers, up by 2.3 times over 1976. The number of post offices and telephone services has also been increased.

Part Three:

During these years, the socialist trade service has been expanded to the provinces, districts and sub-districts, providing day by day an abundant volume of merchandises for the people. In 1976 there was no state shop, but at present there are 370 state shops and 1,300 collective shops and trade cooperatives. Hearwhile, the state also allows private traders to continue their trade in service of the people. The allocation of goods for domestic consumption and for exports has facilitated the increase of agricultural and industrial products. In 1985, the volume of agricultural products purchased was worth 4.2 billion kips, increased by 5.8-fold compared with 1976, and that of industrial goods was worth 0.96 billion kips, a 19-fold increase over 1980. As for agricultural products, paddy increased by 2.9 times, coffee 1.9 times, cardamon 2.6 times, lacquer 2.5 times, dry tobacco leaves 1.9 times, etc. Regarding industrial goods, timplates increased by 1.4 times, farm tools by two-fold, cigarettes by two-fold (as compared with 1981), timber (in 1984) by 4.4 times (as compared with 1981), detergent (in 1984) by 2.5 times, etc. The volume of retail goods circulated among the cooperatives was worth 4.6 billion kips, up by 4.6-fold comapred with 1976, of which foodstuff increased by 4.2 times.

In the past ten years, the foreign trade service has experienced important reforms and become the sole monopoly of imports and exports. We have extended our economic relations with other countries, particularly the socialist countries. The volume of both imported and exported goods has considerably increased: in 1985, the volume of exported goods increased by six-fold and that of imported goods by 2.8-fold as compared with 1976. Of the goods exported in 1985, 45 percent were agricultural products and most of the imported goods were the main production means from socialist countries.

Part Four:

In 1984, we basically completed the eradication of illiteracy for the people and continued to conduct complement education for them and especially the cadres. The number of complementary education attendants in 1985 is 178,000. Attention is being given to general education. In 1985 there were 8,033 schools in the country, a 1.8-fold increase over 1976. These schools admit 534,000 pupils, a record in the history of our country. Compared with 1976, the number of primary school pupils increased by 1.7 times, that of secondary school pupils by 2.6 times, and high school pupils by 7.9 times. Meanwhile, the number of general education teachers increased by two-fold.

Along with the expansion of general education, care has also been given to university and middle-level vocational education within and outside the country. Before liberation, there were only four schools of university level and 15 middle-level technical schools reserved almost exclusively for students from upper-class families. Under the new regime, in 1985 there are 3 universities and 39 middle-level technical schools in the country, and the number of students schools [as received], 10,500. This year the government has sent

1,200 students abroad for further studies. From 1976 to 1985, 11,000 students of all levels have been sent abroad for their studies. The number of university and middle-level technical school teachers has rapidly increased to 1,699 in 1985, up to 5.5 times over 1976. On the average, there are 24 students of higher education and 29 students of middle-level education for every are being trained for every sector. [sentence as received]

In the last two years, education has been constructed [as received] as a uniform system from the central to local levels, which consists of general education, complementary education, university and middle-level vocational education. The new socialist education system requires a close combination [word indistinct] theory and practice for better quantitative and qualitative results aimed at training cadres fully qualified in knowledge, ability and socialist ideology to serve the country. At present, education is gratuitous. Priority is being given to the minority tribes and women so as to allow them to enjoy equal right to education step by step.

Part Five:

In culture, in order to promote the cultural heritage and fine tradition of the country and the coordination of the progressive culture of the socialist era, our party and state have laid down policies for the abolition of superstition which as a hindrance to the stepping up of production and improvement of the people's living conditions. The network of cultural activities extends from the central to local levels. At present, there are nine radio broadcasting stations in the country. Early in 1984, a television broadcasting station was put into operation, beginning services to the population. In comparison with 1976, the number of cinemas, libraries and museums in the districts has increased considerably. At present the number of cinemas has increased by 2.2 times. There are 22 public libraries, 2 museums and 5 exhibition halls in our country. Formerly the remote rural areas were isolated from the rest of the country, but now they possess their own radio rediffusion systems, information halls, libraries, mobile cinema teams and art troupes.

Concerning the publication of books, newspapers and magazines, formerly there were only a few publications issued by the imperialists and capitalists to mislead the peoples in politics and trade. During the past ten years, one million books of all sorts, 10 million newspaper copies and 60,000 magazine copies have been published and made available to the public.

Along with the promotion of the new artistic and cultural movements, our party and state have also paid attention to the salvation of thousands of countrymen victimized by the old regime such as hippies, villains, hoodlums, prostitutes, drug addicts by reeducating them and helping them return to a normal life and become useful to the society.

Today the Lao people have no worry about unemployment and famine. Everybody can have access to free health care and education. Women during childbirth are allowed two months leave with full pay. The retired and disabled get their pensions and proper care. There is no sense of inferiority among the

old, the cripples and the orphans in the society. Regarding public health, we encourage the hygienic and prophylactic movements among the population. At present, there are several medical research centers and 870 hospitals of which 740 are dispensaries. Almost all districts have their own hospital. There are now 10,000 hospital beds, a 16-fold increase over 1976. This means there are 27 hospital beds for every 10,000 inhabitants. The number of doctors, physicians and nurses as well as pharmacists has increased markedly. Compared with 1976, the number of doctors and physicians has increased by 5.7 times, i.e., on the average, there are 7.3 doctors and physicians for 10,000 inhabitants. Along with the construction of hospitals, we have also organized mobilie therapeutic bridges to provide services to the population. The state has also invested in medicine manufacturing factories and combined the use of both modern and traditional medicines. All these achievements, in public health have resulted in prolonging the people's average life expectancy to 50 years, despite a high child morality rate.

The entire party, army and people of Laos stand united and share the same ideology under the brilliant leadership of the valiant Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

As a first step, the technical and material bases [word indistinct] built. Great efforts are being made in the agricultural sector to expand the irrigation network, increase the croppings, raise crop yields and augment the livestock. So far, we have basically attained self-sufficiency in food.

However, we still have many shortcomings and difficulties mainly in the economic sectors. The technical and material bases are inadequate. The structure of the economy is imbalanced in many aspects. The new production relations have not yet been perfected and improved in some areas. Labor efficiency is still low. Agriculture has not yet fully met the needs in food and raw materials of the industrial services, especially those made for exports. Industry has not yet served as the basis for the economy. Our natural resources have not yet been properly exploited. The consequences left by the imperialist aggressive war are still grave.

However, under the leadership of the honorable Lao People's Revolutionary Party with much experience in the decades-long struggle, particularly experience from the last ten years of the socialist transformation and construction and national defence, with our industrious, creative and valiant tradition, with the abundant natural resources of our nation, with the basic achievements obtained in the last ten years and the assistance from the fraternal socialist countries and other friendly countries in the world, we will certainly overcome all difficulties and succeed in simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions, thereby turning our backward and war-affected country into a developed, prosperous and powerful nation in the future.

19274

C30: 4200/266

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO PEK RECEIVED—Vientiane, 18 Nov (KPL)—Kaysone
Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of
Ministers, received here on 17 November Pheli Khounlaleuk, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Lao PDR to the
People's Republic of Kampuchea. During the cordial talk, Kaysone Phomvihan
advised Pheli Khounlaleuk to do his best to implement the foreign policy of
the Lao PDR aimed at further consolidating and developing the special friendship and militant solidarity between the parties, governments and peoples of
the two countries. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0902 CMT 18 Nov 85 BK]
/9274

DEPARTING PLO ENVOY RECEIVED—Vientiane, 15 Nov (KPL)—Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here yesterday Dr Farouk M. Dawass, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who is finishing his term of office in the Lao PDR. During the warm and cordial reception, P. Vongvichit congratulated the representative of the PLO on having successfully fulfilled his mission in Laos, thereby appreciably contributing to strengthening the relations of friendship between the Lao and Palestinian peoples. Earlier, on 13 November, Dr F. N. Dawass called on Khamphai Boupha, member of the LPRP CC and first deputy—minister for foreign affairs, to bid farewell at the end of his term here. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 15 Nov 35 BK] /9274

DPRK PARTY EXPRESSES GRATITUDE—Vientiane, 16 Nov (KPL)—The Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee recently sent a telegram of thanks to the LPRP CC. The telegram says: "We would like to express our profound thanks for your warm congratulations on the 40th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea. We sincerely wish you new successes in implementing the resolutions of the Third Congress of the LPRP." [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0905 CMT 16 Nov 85 BK] /9274

COOPERATION WITH SRV PROVINCE—Vientiane, 16 Nov (KPL)—A ceremony was recently held in Sekons Province to mark the first anniversary of its cooperation with the Vietnamese Quang Nam-Da Nang Province. In his speech to the gathering, the provincial party committee's province during the past one year. [Sentence as received] He stressed that these achievements were closely linked with the assistance of the neighboring Vietnamese province of Quang Nam-Da Nang. Since the signing of a bilateral cooperation plan in November

1984, Quang Nam-Da Namg has helped Sekong install a loudspeaker system, conduct the surveying of its forests and the feasibility study of sites for the construction of irrigation projects, [and] new inter-village roads. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0909 CMT 16 Nov 85 BK] /9274

COOPERATION WITH GDR—Vientiane, 16 Nov (KPL)—A memorandum was signed in Champassak Province on 9 November providing for cooperation between Champassak and the GDR in coffee production for 1986-90. The memorandum summed up the work that had been done and laid down a plan for future cooperation on the basis of friendship, solidarity and mutual assistance between Laos and the GDR. Signing the memorandum, on the Lao side, were Khamchan Kommaseng, member of the Champassak administration, head of the Boloven plateau and Paksong region development project, and on the GDR side, Helmut Wagnet, economic counsellor of the GDR Embassy in Laos. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 16 Nov 85 BK] /9274

DELEGATIONS RETURN FROM SRV--Vientiane, 16 Nov (KPL)--A delegation of the Lao Ministry of Material and Technical Supply led by its minister in Keosavang returned here on 14 November from a working visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The delegation was met at Wattai Airport by Deputy-Minister Thongsavat Paseut, and others. During his stay in Vietnam, Ninister In Keosavang discussed with his Vietnamese counterpart a plan on the cooperation in material supply for 1986 between Laos, and others. They also reviewed the implementation of other accords signed earlier by the two ministries. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 16 Nov 85 BK] /9274

PEACE DELEGATION TO SOFIA—Vientiane, 15 Nov (KPL)—A delegation of the Lao Committee for Peace, Solidarity and Friendship with Other Nations, headed by its President Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani, left here for Sofia on 15 November to attend a conference of socialist peace committees to be convened there from 21-23 November. The conference will discuss issues concerning the struggle for peace, against war, and the duties of peace committees of socialist countries as well as the preparation for the world peace conference in Copenhagen in October 1986. Seeing the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Hiam Phimmachan and Sisavang Chanthaepha, vice-presidents of the committee, and other officials. Bulgarian Ambassador Todor Netsov and Viatcheslav Ovtchinnikov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy here, were also present at the send-off. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GNT 15 Nov 85 BK] /9274

DISTRICT GUERRILLA STRENGTH--During August many local district administrations, in particular, military operations command headquarters in Sayaburi Province, sent cadres for combat training and military operations for 100 guerrillas in Ban Pong Canton and Na Gnao Canton in Sayaburi District. Later in the middle of August, the operations command headquarters of Pek District, Xieng Khouang Province, also had combat training for guerrilla units in Kham Neua Canton; 120 men attended the training. Military training for these two guerrilla units lasted up to 10 days. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 30 Aug 85 p 1] 12597/12947

SAVANNAKHET BANKING--Since 1983 to the present, the people of Savannakhet Province have deposited as much as 5,900,000 kip in the State Bank. In 1983 alone, they deposited 707,000 kip in savings; in 1984, they deposited 2,300,000 kip. In 1985, they have deposited 2,960,000 kip to the present. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 28 Sep p 1] 12597/12947

CSO: 4206/11

MALAY BEAM REPORTS INTERVIEW OF MALAYSIA'S MAHATHIR

BK251435 Beijing in Malay to Malaysia 1230 GMT 25 Nov 85

["Special interview" with Mahathir bin Mohamed prior to his departure for Shanghai by (Li Shzheng); date not given--recorded]

[Text] (Li Shzheng): Your honor, Mr Prime Minister, what have you achieved from this first visit to China?

Mahathir: First of all we held talks with Chinese leaders on issues related to Sino-Malaysian relations, and from these talks we gained a better understanding of each other's stand as well as found ways to resolve problems. I am confident that with this visit relations between Malaysia and China will be strengthened further and trade between the two countries can be promoted.

(Li Shzheng): How have relations between China and Malaysia developed over the past 10 years, and how will we promote friendship between China and Malaysia in the future?

Mahathir: In the first decade, relations between the two countries were encouraging initially, but there was no followup after that and relations were inactive. [passage indistinct] Later we found that from 1980 to 1985 bilateral trade declined. I am confident that this visit will give a new impetus to [passage indistinct].

(Li Shzheng): This is my final question. Your honor, Mr Prime Minister, in your opinion how can we maintain peace and stability in Southeast Asia?

Mahathir: In order to maintain peace and stability in Southeast Asia we should be on good terms and cooperate with and receive support from big powers—particularly the United States and the Soviet Union as the superpowers—but China can play an important role. This has been proven by China's support for the concept of a zone of peace, freedom, neutrality and [words indistinct].

/12766

CSO: 4213/36

VOMD CARRIES MESSAGE ON PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY

BK261630 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Greetings from the Central Committee of the Islamic Brotherhood Party of Malaya--Paperi--on the occasion of Prophet Muhammad's birthday: "Obey the Prophet's Sayings and Launch a Just Struggle"]

[Text] Peace be upon you! The 12th of Rabi'-ul-awal is the birthday of our great leader Prophet Muhammad. On the occasion of the day glorified by Muslims throughout the world, all members of the Paperi Central Committee extend (?warmest) greetings to Paperi members performing their respective tasks and launching a struggle in various fields and to our Muslim brothers and sisters. On the occasion of the birthday of our leader Prophet Muhammad, let us as Muslims offer more prayers and [word indistinct] the noble stories of Prophet Muhammad. We must follow the prophet's teachings and emulate his noble character and struggle in the efforts to improve various tasks, launch a just struggle, and uphold the glory of Islam.

To seek the truth, spread Islam, and save the oppressed, our leader Prophet Muhammad was courageous in fighting against the brutal persecution committed by the Quraish in Mecca and leading his followers in a struggle against oppression and persecution. Thanks to Almighty God's blessing and guidance, his just struggle eventually triumphed over the tyrannical rule of the Quraish aristocracy. Thus, Islam spread. As an apostle, Prophet Muhammad never sought wealth and personnel comfort by using the position given by God. He fulfilled his duties with piety, chastity, and dedication. He paid attention to the people's sufferings, guided the believers to discover the causes of the sufferings, and led the believers in a courageous struggle to uphold the pillars of Islam. His wholehearted dedication to the development of the glory of Islam has up to now inspired all devout Muslims. Prophet Muhammad has set a good example for us and opened up our eyes to know what is right and what is wrong. Prophet Muhammad said: One day, human beings will only be interested in filling their stomachs. Their glory will merely be luxury. Their direction will only be toward women. They will only worship money as their religion. They will be worse off and will not have happiness beside God. This is contained in the Jaelani Hadith.

Such is the condition of the Mahathir-Musa cliques. They are shouting that Islamic values will be instilled in all fields. Poverty will be eradicated and

the society will be prosperous and progressive. However, they are indeed manipulating Koranic verses for the purpose of their own interests. The Mahathir-Musa clique has amassed countless fortunes from various bureaucratic capitalist agencies and public enterprises.

They only pay lip service to the implementation of the New Economic Policy, a policy allegedly designed to eradicate poverty, raise the living standard of the Malays, and improve the social welfare of Muslims. The fact is, apart from plundering the country's resources, such as land and other natural resources, the bureaucratic and comprador capitalists represented by the ruling clique also expanded their capital investment into big enterprises throughout the country.

Their total assets stood at 9.29 billion ringgit in 1983 as opposed to 3.27 billion ringgit in 1980 and is expected to reach more than 13 billion ringgit at the end of this year. Their assets have quadrupled within only a 5-year period. Isn't that a fascinating capital growth?

The National Trading Corporation [Pernas], controlled by the Mahathir family, has invested 5.5 billion ringgit in 178 corporations and made a 235 million ringgit profit last year--the highest profit reaped by a state corporation in the country.

Despite the rapid growth of its wealth, the ruling clique never pays attention to the problem of eradicating poverty among the Malays and Muslims. However, the clique always outwardly advocates the eradication of the poverty problem, which has been getting more and more serious during the last few years. The clique openly admitted that the poverty rate in 1980 was 29.3 percent and increased to 30.3 percent in 1983. The poverty rate is not expected to decline this year. What is noteworthy is that the figures released by the ruling clique have already been made much smaller. Some official statistics agencies even said that the actual poverty rate in the country is far higher than that released by the ruling clique.

The majority of smallholders, peasants, fishermen, and ordinary city employees consist of impoverished Muslims. We can see how the Mahathir-Musa clique has amassed its great fortune at the expense of the majority of Muslims just by looking at simple and tangible evidence, such as the rapid growth of bureaucratic capitalists and the people's poverty.

The clique only talks boisterously about the application of Islamic values, but it is reluctant to restrain its material greed. Prophet Muhammad once stressed that we must oppose corruption and usury, but many agencies under the Mahathir-Musa clique, which claims to be practicing Islamic values, are freely practicing corruption and bribery. This has infuriated pious Muslims who practice the prophet's teachings.

The Mahathir-Musa clique has turned a blind eye to these corrupt practices while at the same time claiming to practice Islamic values and lead moral lives. One well known case is the loan scandal of the Bumiputera Bank and its subsidiary involving billions of ringgit and causing untold material and moral losses

to our country. As direct supervisor to the Bumiputera Bank, Mahathir and Musa Hitam have up to now refused to reveal the exact nature of the big scandal and even exerted various efforts to (?protect) the perpetrators.

The ruling clique is not ashamed of its sins which have tarnished Islamic values. The Mahathir-Musa clique has burdened more than 100,000 families with large debts through land schemes. Through this infamous system of exploitation, it wants to tie down settlers with debts and deprive them of the right to own land. The system of exploitation is certainly opposed and condemned by settlers. However, Mahathir and Musa Hitam have responded by making false accusations, slandering the settlers as ungrateful, and threatening to expel those settlers dissatisfied with the system of exploitation. This brutal action is totally against Islamic teachings.

On the occasion of the Id al-Fitr festival this year, Mahathir and Musa Hitam spoke endlessly about Muslim unity. However, they themselves have in fact disrupted the unity among believers. We should note their sins to Muslims during the last by-elections in Padang Terap. Despite their calls for Muslim unity, Mahathir and Musa continue to (?urge) Muslims to eliminate people who hold different views. Henchmen of the Mahathir-Musa clique have meddled in and slandered lectures organized by the Pan Malaysian Islamic Party to explain Islamic teachings to the Chinese and Indian communities in several places. Prophet Muhammad frequently taught Muslims to be generous and maintain peace and security. Based on the prophet's teachings, our armed forces should in fact maintain security and resist enemy invasion and threats. However, the Mahathir-Musa clique views the enemies as friends and vice versa. It is frantically continuing the British colonial war against our people. It persists in trying to separate the Malayan People's Army [MPA] from other patriotic and democratic forces which took part in a long-term struggle against the British colonialists and for our total independence. Under these circumstances, the oppressed are forced to rise. This unyielding resistance is approved by God. Almighty God says in verse 39 of Al Haj: To those against whom war is made, permission is given to fight, because they are wronged; and verily, God is most powerful for their aid.

We reiterate Paperi's stand that the war inherited from the British colonialists must end. Meanwhile, we deem it very appropriate and conscientious that patriotic soldiers are reluctant to go to the jungle to kill their compatriots. The Mahathir-Musa clique has strongly warned and threatened soldiers who refuse to go fight in the jungle during religious festivals. However, the clique has failed. We hold that all soldiers and policemen have the full right to boycott the civil war to oppress the people. Their boycott [words indistinct] God's sayings. Prophet Muhammad conveyed God's instructions through the Koran and bequeathed Hadith to spread the glory of Islam. Indeed, this invaluable legacy has united Muslims in their struggle along God's path.

Commemorating the Prophet Muhammad's birthday, we once again call on all Muslims in the country to forge a broadly united front with all patriotic and democratic forces to establish a broadly representative coalition government as soon as possible and fight to the end for the cause approved by Almighty God. And peace be upon you!

[Signed] The Paperi Central Committee.

[Dated] 12 Rabi'-u1-awal 1406 Hegira [25 November 1985]

/12766

CSO: 4213/36

CEBU COLUMNIST REJECTS MARCOS' 'FILIPINO IDEOLOGY'

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 5 Nov 85 pp 3, 10

[Commentary by Eddie Adlawan in "The Monitor" column: "No to Filipino Ideology"]

[Text] What the country needs is an ideology that is purely Filipino in origin and application in order to solve the crisis facing the country today.

So says Minister Gregorio Cendana in a speech in Dagupan, Pangasinan, obviously trying to sell Marcos' Filipino Ideology.

From what can be seen in this corner, the country needs a Filipino Ideology like it needs a hole in the head.

What the country needs are leaders who believe in the precepts that comes with the old-time religion that says, among other things, "thou shall not steal...and thou shall not kill..."

Thou shall not steal embraces the financial and economic aspect of the country. If leaders take the people's money and stash them abroad in secret bank accounts, that is still sterling. If leaders steal the people blind, and have no conscience (or even a trace of it) inside him to provide the limitations for his act, naturally the country can go bankrupt.

This is more particularly so if such leaders allow their cronies to do the same to the nation's wealth.

"Thou shall not kill..." embraces the peace and order condition of the country. If leaders use state power to subdue its people, if leaders use armed force to repress legitimate grievances, the peace and order condition becomes a real problem.

It becomes a problem not only to the leaders themselves, but to the whole population in general. Abuse and repression begets resentment which in turn seeks redress through acts, sometimes not sanctioned by decent standards.

In the absence of the old-time precept of putting high premium on human life, the easy propensity of state elements to kill occurs. Thus abuses are rampant and violation of inherent rights of individuals ride the high wind along the countrysides.

The country needs no Filipino Ideology that germinated and saw birth in the mind of leaders that have brought this country to where it is at present.

/9317

CEBU NEWSPAPERMAN URGES 'TOP TO BOTTOM' CHANGES

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 6 Nov 85 pp 4, 16

[Commentary by Godofredo M. Roperos: "An Appeal to FM"]

[Text]

FOR THE present incombent national leadersing to be able to contain the speaker of solid, political and anonomic problems that appear to be systematically capping the strength and norse of the comtry, it must undertake no les than a top to bottom change in key people, not only in the lact and national government, out also among these who are mouthers of the niling party and holding sinctive positions. The point is that, not only are most of their grown old in the job, and have lest timir creatizeness and initiative, but they have also long playou out mair well for inspired tenderships their line for handers capacity to conform already dying ont on them.

 finity a few of this principal mayors, for impanes, and not win residuous from the original eroses which were in 1271, if they started serving only in 1271, and they were realregion in 1260, they should have served out 15 years by the time the local obsettions will be brid in fary next year.

tions, more than half of those who were wore almady redestingists then. Items, it is possible that a conditionable number of incumbants alone have been in the tarvies for 20 or more years. One can bearing, bulled, how "grizzled" on the job ling must have become at this time.

Which is the reason why we believe that the move of the top leader thip of the Killiang degong Lipunan in reportably reorganizing the party down to the village

head, is one in the right effication. The move is raid to be designed to instate the KBL's victory in next year's elections. But more than just aiming to win, the K3L inust reorganize in order to allow the entry of new and young blood into its core, it must take in new members whose outlook is still young and dynamic, who can spur our tural communities to ircsh efforts in development and growth, and cur youth to new heights of creative endeavour, to ranawed determination to achieve and fulfill timunsalves.

For this is what our country really meds todays an inspired and chynamic lendurchip that can arouse our people from their present againy, from a lackfuster cutinak on life born out of a moribund spirit, Right now, there is a polpalde lack of inspiration among the country's youth, at if having witnessed their elders systamatically lecching on the illition's resources with. rute, bistantly exhibit-

my their utier lack of national affection and ideology, hartering their honor and integrity for material rewards, they our youth - have become immersed in hopelexiness. Confronted with this situation, they are thus trying to escape from reality, and drowning themselves in drugs, liquor, and porno shows or x-rated videotages, For how else will they spend their type which is without direction or purnote?

Indeed, if President Margos is serious arout framening the recovery of the country, he must consider deeply the institution of new leasurship in the countryside. His continued reliance on old and relieble leaters who has siready outgrown their usefulness, whose old age and old visions intre become anachronistic symbris of our troubled times, will drive many of our young and ogyestive process to more incenus and government continuous in the face of their increasibility to find appareunities to known? their lives, to fultill their dirport, or to entitie their assirations.

We, who are their electric, may aid note, only are many of our young over driven to joining interpret proups and agreed moreometr? A gounts could compare the compare of th

and will alone soon inflational." Stop the "month of the soon in-direct behalf expeed by the droped and leaders who results to being from the top in speed of time wanny enablidity in resolution, their country, incompositions that country, where wanny entertains of government, where will take or purely years existency or in the country, or time tops of riving unemployment, increasing transland of living, and a government, that are distinguished through with graft and overwritten?

Now, here comes the Presidont, still toying with the lides of whether to change or and the is either traditional in this in the municipalities and liation byt, as if we still have all the time to morant term garaytens trees to make. As far as we are concorned from a running specified this contentar question. The no of ior time and mure dynamic mon at all levels of the national leavers thip is begying for minimizate diction of the leadership at the parangeys and towns of Circus, for instance, is not injected with younger bloom, v.e may find three communities in the coining years nent in benericers guitarests own happlersnows and hatale aness. The disprintive, of course, to chara and recellion.

For the Propertiest, we street to do a contract of treed of records to do a contract of treed of records to but teacher him. If on whom a time wildley in the procedure year, a new report in one procedure year than a formation of the contract. We contract out to another to be a derivery for a quant derivative,

/9317 CSO: 4200/318

CEBU COLUMNIST ADVISES ON U.S. OPTION OF INTERVENTION

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 4 Nov 85 pp 3, 10

[Commentary by Eddie Adlawan in "The Monitor" column: "Intervention--A View"]

[Text] US Government intervention in President Marcos' management of the country has become more pronounced. And this effect has been seen through the many visits of high US officials and the actions and pronouncement of the US Congress.

The immediate sim of such interference as publicly announced is to halt mounting communist insurgency in the countrysides by revitalizing democratic processes, undertaking economic recovery and military reforms.

The most recent Reagan emissary, however, who visited President Marcos a week ago, left with nothing concrete but promises from the Malacanang occupant. Obviously, therefore, US government interference in that level can be perceived as a failure.

We have this naughty feeling that President Marcos gets a big kick, as the saying goes, out of verbal jostling the prominent American emissaries provides him during their face-to-face in-fighting as concessions and reforms are demanded.

To his great credit, we are impressed at how in no instance had he buckled down to the pressures from the mightiest of them all. Never outflanked, not out-maneuvered. The only pressure the President seemed sensitive to is the one from the IMF and the World Bank, but the emissaries, no matter how exulted, never got anywhere with him.

But what about American interference in the way Marcos is running the country? Has it a Chinaman's chance of succeeding at all?

American interference in foreign countries is not new. Before the fall of Nixon when the CIA was subjected to thorough inquiry on its activities, later to revamp and virtual decapitation, the CIA was known to topple governments and assassinate chief of state in pursuit of American interest.

Type of American intervention from the level of the CIA was most efficient and decisive. And unlike the democratic opposition in the Philippines, the American government has this option. Unless it wants to be immobilized by sticking strictly to the diplomatic channel intervention, the US had betterly considered an entirely different approach to attain its goal.

Otherwise, since time is definitely running out fast, it had better pack up now and go.

/9318

RIVAL LABOR GROUP LEVELS TERRORISM CHARGE AGAINST FEDERATION

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 1 Nov 85 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Associated Labor Unions (ALU) yesterday denounced the campaign of terror allegedly waged by the National Federation of Labor (NFL) and its cohorts among the workers of the Cebu Shipyard and Engineering Works (CSEW) in Lapulapu City.

Catalino M. Doronio, ALU Vice President for Eastern Visayas, said at least 10 CSEW worker families have evacuated from Lapulapu City for fear of liquidation by NFL terrorists and their cohorts.

The evacuated families are now temporarily seeking refuge at the ALU office at the Port Area here.

Meanwhile, a group of armed men reportedly terrorized the Maranon household almost at midnight the other day in Barangay Look, Lapulapu City.

Sergio Marana, an officer of ALU at CSEW, reported that the armed men first stoned his house, then they fired several rounds of high powered ammunition.

Marana said the group was led by a son of Look Barangay Capt Pastor Gulbin, Jr. He added that the group also sought refuge in the Gulbin house after the incident.

Lapulapu City Mayor Maximo Patalinghug, who was able to confirm this report from his city population officer who was operating a public movie in Look that night, ordered Maj Carlos Pimentel to investigate the incident.

He said he cannot tolerate the perpetration of said terrorist acts in Lapulapu City.

In a related development, Doronio belied the accusation that ALU cannot stand against the administration because its nationals are in government bodies.

Doronio explained that ALU officials are in some government agencies, not because they are KBL partisans, but because the law requires labor representation in this bodies in line with the spirit of trinartism.

The Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) cannot be appointed to represent labor in legitimate councils because they are a communist front and they feel bad about this Doronio said.

/9317

CEBU BAYAN, MILITARY ABSTAIN FROM MASSACRE PROBE

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 6 Nov 85 pp 1, 19

[Article by Eileen G. Mangubat]

[Text]

Witnesses and others with a formation on the Balamban massere will be heard in public hearings starting next week by an ad hoc probe body led by the Integrated Bar of the Philippines (IBI')-Cebu city chapter.

This was learned yesterday from chapter president Danilo Deen after a closed-door meeting of leaders from the church, the military, the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan), IBP, and the provincial government,

Instead of a multi-sectoral fact-finding team, however, only the representatives of Cebu Archbishop Ricardo J. Cardinal Vidal, the IBP and perhaps the Sanggunian Paulalawigan (SP) will compose the group.

The local military command and Bayon have mutually agreed to exclude themselves from the team one to their "portisan" positions on the issue of the tural unrest in Balamban, Doen said. Both groups will present potential witnesses to the IBPsponsored body but neither keyen nor the military will take part in evaluating the tessimonies or framing the committee's final report.

In the dirlog, Enyan-Cebu chairman Zensala Uy warned that the use of military resources like helicopteas and puides may color the team's findings.

She also asked for security for the famours who may testify before the BiP body. Deen pays assurance that the BBP will do all it can.

"We will start from scratch," said one IBP-Ceta City Chapter board mender, He explained that the IBP wants to "keep an open mind" on the conflicting versions of the murder of nine mountain residents and other incidents of violence in Helamban reported since early October.

Ceru PC Provinced Commender Lt. Col. Jewel Centon, who was present yesterday had made it clear that the portugation of the military will not projudice its on-going pressingation of the unress in Balamban.

He said they have not arrived at any conclusion for the Halamban massacre.

The PC, which filed murder charges last week arount eight farmers suspected of killing some Balentian residents, has seen pothirty to the alieped pressure of armod Community reliefs as the course of unrest in central Cebu's hinterionis.

PARTISAN

In contrast, Beyon has idenused the cause to be the idenal plantary of marijuana by rome resourchs with the protection of some CHDF and military persound.

"They will continue defending their initial positions" said Deen in explaining why he described Bayon and the military as "partisan."

Kepawad Amendo Amerona It. of the Sanggunian Paidalawipan (SP) said the SP will meet later to decide whether or not to join the Itil' venture or conduct its own procaugation.

Ft. Galileo Jumaons, recial action director of the Cetra Arch-discusse church will pay close attention to what its panch prosts in Italamban have to say about the reported troubles in the area.

He noted the priests' views on the matter have been "overlooked" in the controversy.

Another meeting is scheduled tomorrow to discuss the mechanics of the present, com.

Deen teld Sun'Star Daily the topic of fouding for the musical was a "problem are?" to be discussed fortal but he suggested that accepted monetary and from the posymment may weaken the creditality of the team's offerts.

/9317

LA TRINIDAD SEEKS TO TRANSFER MILITARY REGIONAL HQ

Baguio City THE GOLD ORE in English 1 Nov 85 pp 1, 9

[Text]

MEMBERS of the Sanggunian Bayan (SB) of La Trinidad petitioned the Ministry of National Defense to transfer the Regional Unified Command I (RUC) and the Regional Command I (RECOM) headquarters from Banguet.

Resolution No. 43, series of 1985 and approved in the October 15 session of the SR cited the military men from Camp Dangeva involved in shooting incidents and other misdenieanors, acting as "transgressors of peace," instead of providing security to the civillan population.

Kegawed Felipe Gadged who proposed the resolution did not specify the area where they want the headquarters transferred. But it was suggested by La Trimidad Mayor Hilarion Pawid that FECOM I and RUC I be stationed in San Fernando, La Union, the regional sect.

Mayor Pawid, explaining the resolution further, said the draiting of the petition was trigogred by the shooting of a jeepney driver Manuel Cras reportedly by a Camp Dingwa sentry identified as Sgt. Romeo Tambega two weeks ago. It was learned that Tamboga belonged to the RUC I.

The slaying of Kepangan Mayor Johnny Ehes last August 1984, which tagged five soldiers as suspects, was another clear case, added Pawid.

Powid said several cases of shooting pointed to Camp Dangwa soldiers as culprits but the civilians could not identify what unit the soldiers belong.

If RUC and RECOM headquarters are moved out and only the Benguet PC Provincial Command is stationed in Alapang, L. Trinidad, it would be easy to dentify erring soldiers, and immediate action can be taken, assured Pawid.

According to the Municipal Mayor also, Provincial Commender Lt. Col. Bernardo Estepa himself complained that whenever a military man is involved in a misconduct, civilians readily presume that the soldier belongs to his command and takes the blane for the soldier.

Referring to the October 24 incident, Estepa sald in hist ordered PA.Lt. ficuante Guerrero to report to him but the latter has not reported as of October 29, Guerrero, who is under the RUC I, was a member of the Strike Force which surrounded the Bagu o City Police Station, cocked their rifles and threatened the police for arresting and interrogating two members of the Strike Force.

The Sanggunian resolved to forward the petition to MND Minister Juan Ponce Enrich through MP Samuel Dainwa. Copies of the resolution were also sent to President Ferdinard Marcos, Empuet Governor Ben Palispis, RUC I and HECOM I Chief Brig. Gen. Tomas Dumpit and the Sanggunian Panislawigan of Ben-

/9317

BUSINESS GROUP APPROVES GRANT TO POLITICAL PRISONERS

Babuio City THE GOLD ORE in English 1 Nov 85 pp 1, 9

[Article by Kit M. Tolentino]

[Text]

POLITICAL PRISONERS at Camp Dangwa were recipient of a grant from the Philippine Business for Social Progress (PBSP) to finance their self-help projects to augment their measly food allowance.

The PRSP approved a grant of P7,500 which will be hended to the detainers by the first week of November.

The 10 detainess submitted a project and a budget proposal to PBSP Executive Director Ernesto Gerilao enumerating the materials to be used in making Christmas and all season cards, bags and similar products with an estimated cost of PG,768 plus a contingency fund of P2,000.

Leonora Guinid, board member of the Hilltop Open Market Vendors Credit Cooperative Inc. (HOMVECCO1), who facilitated the grant, said marketing of the finished pro-

ducts will be handled by the detainers with the help of the HOMVECCOL.

The prisoners, already about two years in jail, wrote in their proposal that the daily meal allowance F8.50 per head given by the military does not niect their nutritional requirements. Embarking on projects will also help ease the boredom and depression they experience in the stockade. More so, a number of them are breadwinners, thus, the need to generate income.

They also requested funding for medicines and vitamins amounting to P2,423 to treat their various illinesses. It was learned that one has occasional attacks of malaria, another of typhoid,

According to a diagnosis

of the Genera representatives from the International field Chois, one has occasional attacks of malaria, another of typhoid fever. One of them suffers from laryngitis while many of them have olders due to stress.

The medicine grant was incorporated in the financing of the projects.

Recipients of the grant are: Corazon Cortel, Mila Sihayen, Gilbert Bautista, Judith Acosta, Expedito Timbreza. Domeniano Amparo, Renaco Lopez, Wilfredo Sibayan, Iryn Timbreza, and Alfonso Buniay-nin.

Meanwhile, the Friends Orgamzed to Work for the Welfarc, Amnesty, and Release of Detainees (FORWARD) scheduled their convention on November 16 at the St. Louis Girls High auditorium, *KMT

/9317 CSO: 4200/318

OPPOSITION ASSEMBLYMAN DESCRIBES NORTHERN LUZON COALITION

Baguio City THE GOLD ORE in English 1 Nov 85 pp 1, 9

[Text]

"POLITICS in this area has taken a new direction."

This was the opening statement of MP Honorato Y. Aquino, chairman of the Baguio Benguet People's Coalition (BBPC), when the new opposition aggrupation was formally introduced to the press October 30 at the penthouse of the National Life building.

"Raquio had never seen anything like it until October 20 when we had our founding congress. For the first time, traditional political enemies like the Nacionalista and the Liberal parties found themselves under one roof. Together with UNIDO and the other participating sectors and organizations, they twore on their lives, fortunes and sacred honor, to unite in their common quest for truth. justice, and democracy," said Aquino.

Aquino explained the new concept in political organizamoney This organization is not a shed according to traditional lines. Among the traditional political parties, only a few officers decide for the entire party bureaucracy. A number of well-entrenched po-

ficients decide one tote of the entire party by entering into agreements in smoke-filled rooms and the decision is handed out for implementation by membership."

In the BBPC, said Aquinu, the highest governing body is the assembly which has the power to modify and even reverse the decision arrived at by the Council of Leaders, composed of heads of member organizations and political parties.

"The people themselves decale and the leaders can only follow."

According to Aguino, only opposition learning organ trations and individuals can jum. "Membership is a matter of conviction. Being in the opposition is not a bed of roses now. We cannot offer you anything except, probably, sacrifice if you join us. Dut we can assure you that this sacrifue will be directed toward worthy goals. We cannot promise you patronage. We cannut promise you power. We cannot premise you momotion. The only thing that we can promise you is work and more work,"

Asked if the BBPC-already has a line-up of candidates

for the local elections, he preswered he could not men tion any probable candidates yet because the coalition still has to formulate a selection process that will be acceptalile to the LP, NP, and the UNIDO, After which, he continued, each party will advariet their numinees according to the terms of the National Unification Committee. A convention will be held to determine who will be the official candidates, He stressed that the LP NP and the UNI-DO have agreed to field a "common slate,"

Againo said the PMC is not only concerned with the election issue but also with other issues as contained in the resolutions passed by the council, the commented the resolutions: the problems of the tichian poor, the pight of the political decoiners particularly in Camp Dangwa, the through of the underpoid and over worked teachers, the dissubstitute of the board of directors of the literagert Elector Cooperative.

Elaborating on the petition to dissolve the REMECO brand of directors, Agrino saxi if the National Electrification Administration dress and act on the

resolution, the crear if of features will decide on appropriate actions," whether we take to the circers, we bring the matter to higher authorities. It will all depend on the membership,"

Other developments are reported by Agamo:

- Parliamentary Birls unging the appropriation of the casino funds for the repair and inprovement of Baguio City roads are still in the committee at the Bussan. The casino funds aenounting to about P1 hillion have not been integrated in the general funds of the government but deposited at the Traders Royal Bank.
- The regionalization Bill unifying K.A. Benguet, Hu gor, Mountain Province, and Bagaio City is now on the Committee on Appropriations.
- Parliamentary Bill on Urban Land Heform applies to private lands, which are idle may be a subject of expropriation like the rural land return where it is the government who pays the landowier by installment or certificates. After the purchase, the land is subdivided for the benefit of the landless in the city. He said there are lands in Paguin falling under this category." KHY

/9317

ARMY 'RAID' ON BAGUIO POLICE STATION REVIEWED

Baguio City THE GOLD ORE in English 1 Nov 85 pp 4, 11

["The Occasional Chair" by Arthur E. Galace: "Police vs. Military"]

[Text]

PUBLIC indignation continues to rage unabated. We're referring to that military "raid" the other Thursday night at the Police station which scandilized citizens and are still being talked about.

I was talking to former Channel 9 newsarter now Manila Luminessian Ed Tieton, ECHS Class '66, who came on a flying visit a few days after it hatmond. Though out of Biguio for many years, he rever fails to come try, especially for City High alumni remions. "What's happening to l'aguio?", he caked. It's the same question Biguio-ites — v. artico love our flaguio — ask.

The policemen of Baguio make their homes hers. Many were been twice. Their families income, Their children go to our cohools. They have a stake in Baguio, It is in their incorests to keep Baguio poaceful and orderly. They would not willingly went to tarnish the image of the City.

But what about the soldiers? For them, comin is just another benity sonk town, next to where their camp is. Their temperary canish. Who knows? Temperary, they may be assigned to another far-flung spot. So they five it up while they can. Who cares about peace and order in Baguio ? Here today, gone temperaw. It's just another whistle-stop for them, nice for the plucking.

Less than a week after that "raid", on Octoter 29 at 1:30 a.m., a man fragged down a taxi in front of Mahari Disco, Ahanao Street. He asked to be brought to Comp Dampaia. Along the way, he croken and fired a 45 call testal which fruntered the dever who storned his cut of the car and with practices then went at another tax driver whose cut was tolerwise

The pun wielder was — from did you pueso? a military man, a PC Sqt.

Records will bear me but, unless the records will conveniently discopeer. From Jen. 17 to Sout 22 of this year alon. a 10 month period, note than 40 cares of commul offeries committed in Basino by military men liber from necessificated. These cases range from Grave Threats, Physical Injuries, Probbery/Fiold-up hidrapping, to Hermonic. These are only the cases in which the victims were rest too afraid or too intimidated to complain. In some of these cases, officers were involved.

Why has practically no one heard of these cases?

The reason is simple. We have PD 1860, which says that offernes committed by military personnel, whether or not in the line of duty, should be investigated by the military. Thus, most if not all of these cases bore the annotation "Transmitted to the Berguet It." Committee "Transmitted to the Berguet It." Committely, what can one expect? It seems their usual reaction to offernes committed by their nien is "protect your own."

Wasn't this what actually happened in that near shoot-out at the BCPS? Two indices were cought in flagrants delicto committing inexcisoble criminal acts. (It turns out that they were also wanted for an earlier robbing.) Their CO responded by bringing his men in full hattle goar and challenging the cops to a

rural. He even warned some cops to watch out and heware. Ah, the bravery and sense of power an Azmalite iennis!

This is the same officer who was caught corousing in the early morning test July 29 at the Prak-A-floo Disco with unauthorized firearms. Upon his arrest at that time for violation of the liquor ban and illegal possession of firearms, the police recommendation was -

". . . the respondents be charged econology on this is a consistence, a gross violation of the planeties of the AFP, Acting Chief of Staff Lt. Gas. Fidel V. frames. This will get as exemple to the others who intend to follow their footleps and to redeem the good in see of the Philippines."

As you can see, the nolice recommenda-

If it is true that the licutenant who led the raid is a recent graduate of PMA, whose motter is "Courage, Integrity, Loyalty," we can only sutmise what PMA is teaching its redute nowiciays.

Here's another example: In the case of the massere at Statan, La Trinidad, lest August 1984 (this does not violate the sub-judant rule), where Kapangan Mayor Ebes and three others were staughtered, the prince suspects were military men from the Special Action Company (SAC). Soon after the soldiers were purpounted, their CO took them into his custody because "it is the outy of a commanding officer to look after the welfare of his men." Thus they are now at large despite a could warrand for their arrest. Why were they released? Because "their release is for their welfare..."

That officer, incidentally, is now an assistant provincial commander of a highly minterized flocation province. He has admitted that when he sends his men on R and R frest and recreation), he issues mission orders which authorize them to carry their firearms. The mission orders say that the nien are corrying out his "confidential orders."

Mention has been made of the SAC. Isn't this the vaunted "Strike Force" of RUC I which the Commanding General said he would sent in to Baguio if the police cannot "clean up" the City? Wait a minute! The two arrested soldiers who caused the BCPS encounter, weren't they also SAC? as were the soldiers who attempted the "calvary rescue"? as were the suspected Ebes killers?

These people will clean up Baguio?

There are incompatible differences in orientation and outlook between policemen and soldiers. Policemen have to pass rigid eligibility exams. There are educational and intellectual standards to be met before they can qualify. Because of strict admission policies, cops are psychologically prepared to serve as protectors of the citizenry. On the other hand, soldiering requires aggression. A soldier needs the "killer instinct" to survive the battlefield (which Baguio is not). There is a soldier used by the military as a professional witness in some of the cases we handle who could hardly sign his name.

More, much more can be said. The arming of gangs. The gambling and extortion connection. Proceeds from cases of beer from nitespots. Etc. But the ordinary citizen has eyes to see for himself.

The Cassandras who warned of militarization can now say, "We told you so." The ugly face of militarization has shown itself in Baguio.

Forgive me if I sound a little strong about this. For 37 years, my father served as a policeman of the City, rising from the ranks to Deputy Station Commander. He still serves it as a Barangay Captain. Never in his long years of service, to his recollection, has such an incident happened. MP Aquino's father is also a former policeman. May we suggest a denunciation in the halls of the Batasan?

The clincher question is: Why is there a military presence in Baguio? We believe that the Constitution and the laws are violated by such a presence. This and related issues will be discussed next column.

/9317 CSO: 4200/318

AIR FORCE NCO CONFIRMS MILITARY BOMBINGS, REPORTS THREAT Baguio City THE GOLD ORE in English 1 Nov 85 p 12

[Text]

EMBINGS and strafings of numicipalities in northern Kalima-Apayaro and Cagavan border areas were confirmed by a Philippine Air Force (FAF) Scretarit who sought the assistance of a prominent La Union Lusinessman after his house was strafed by armied men.

The Nonthern Luzon Human Hights Organization
(NL-HHO) issued a press release October 29 stating that
a cursoin Air Force Sergeant
from Balagot, reportedly a
member of the First Composite
Air Support Force (1CASF)
as helicopter gunner, disclosed that he was involved
in several aerial strafing operations in "Capayan and Father Conrado Balaveg's
stronghold in the Cordillera."

Sgt. Balagot sought the assistance of a prominent La Union businessman claiming that he feared for his life because his residence was strated by armed nien whom he believed to be NPA's out to

exempe his involvement in counter-insurgency operations. The release stated that he went to the liusinessman Detotier 27 because when he intend the help of his military superiors in La Union, he received a cold transferred and was advised "not to be alarmed by the strating of his home."

Spt. Dataget alregedity reserved this saying "Siak ti turnitire kadapiti Ni"A, to siak ti helicopter gunner, manore Nasado ti notay nga tao m Balweg, trios di dak pay turungen. Awaren ti papasa ti pobyerno tayti, manorig (I do the shooting of NPA's trecause I am a helicopter curroer. Many of Balweg's mon diec' vet my superiors dio not even help me. Our government has no hope.)

The sergrant was reportedly under the influence of liquor and visibly shaken when he went to seek the liesp of the businessman.

Regional Unified Command (RUC) 1 officials confirmed

that Sqt. Balaget was connected with the ICASF assigned to assist all chapper operations of the RUC. He has been relieved, though, but they did not say when,

The NL-HRO release stated that a certain Centein Brucin of the l'AF Command in Wallace Air Station told the businessman that Sigt, Balagot has been transferred to the First Air Division based in Villamor Air Base under the command of one Colonel Dimocale.

The Cordillora News Agerry reported that four municipalities in Cacayan and two in northern Kalinga-Anayao have buch the target of intermit tent bomilings and straings from March 11 to August 31. 1985 by PAF plants and chop pers assisted by Teynot Industries aircraft and facilities. Families from the area attraced to these incidents in a press conference Opinher 17 but the military had demed any such borntuigs through a spokerman, Colonel Pryhudo San (school . " NYA

/9317 CSO: 4200/318 EDITORIAL ON SUPERPOWERS' 'ULTERIOR MOTIVES' ON CAMBODIA

BK221243 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 20 Nov 85 p 4

[Editorial: "A Lesson From Cambodia"]

[Text] Former President Lon Nol of Cambodia has died at the age of 72. This Cambodian leader reminds us of what has happened to Southeast Asian countries.

Southeast Asia lived in peace for a long time because the area is endowed with natural resources, allowing its people of all religions to live in harmony.

This state of happiness gradually changed with U.S. interference in the region. The United States, afraid of losing the small countries in the region to the communism of China and the Soviet Union, sent in weapons and even soldiers to help those governments fight the communists.

Fighting that had been limited to small areas spread into civil war. The more the United States poured in support, the greater the calamities. The American soldiers, no matter how well armed and well equipped, fought without ideology or sense of sacrifice, as they were not fighting for their motherland. Finally, the United States lost the war to the communists.

But before the U.S. defeat, what had happened in those small countries was the infiltration and subversion of their political and military structure. The United States picked military strongmen to lead the local governments set up as puppets for U.S. policy. When a leader [failed to do] his duty, the United States would replace him with another strongman.

The method the United States uses to its good advantage in changing its pupper leaders is the method of incitement of a coup attempt to topple the incumbent leader. The United States overlooked the danger such a method would herald for a democratic system, not to mention its negative economic and social repercussions.

The United States wanted something that would serve its policy. It wanted the small countries to serve its interests—political and otherwise. This approach was responsible for the fall of the small countries, which in turn caused the people to lose their independence and freedom.

Former President Lon Nol of Cambodia was one such U.S. puppet leader. After the fall of Cambodia to the communists, he was taken good care of by the United States. What he did in conspiring with the United States was a sin the new Cambodian generations will never forget.

The Thai Government and people also have a stake in the fate of their neighbors. What happened in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos is a valuble lesson for us. World powers, no matter if they are in the free world or communist bloc, always approach us with self-interested ulterior motives. What Thailand needs is unity of its people to preserve its national independence and sovereignty. The Thai people must be able to view the problem similarly, only then will they be able to overcome the danger of interference from other powers.

/9604

CSO: 4207/85

4

ECONOMIST: POLITICAL PRESSURES TO FORCE CHANGES

Bangkok THE NATION in English 18 Nov 85 p 3

[Text]

A LEADING economist predicted yesterday that political parties in the coalition government will apply pressure to relax certain stringent economic measures to stimulate the economy since the general elections in early 1987 are drawing near. "It is also possible that the elections may be held before schedule," he said. Dr Krirkkist Pipatscritham of Thammaset University said yesterday that complaints from the private sector have already persuaded the government to review certain aspects of the tight economic policies so far.

far.

The economist said, however, that next year's economy is not expected to be worse than this year's. Next year's economic growth will be slightly higher than that of this year, he said, and the world economy in general should pick up, because of several positive factors including the declining oil prices and low interest rates. He also cited efforts by industrialized countries to try to reorganize the foreign exchange barriers and to stimulate international trade.

The international economic improvement, he said.

The international economic improvement, he said, will have positive impact on Thailand's own status

because ours is an open economic system."

The economist said Thailand's agricultural production for 1985/86 is favourable, thereby helping to stir the country's domestic economy as well.

the country's domestic economy as well.

Dr Krirkkist said political pressure will also make tiself felt with the imminent general elections. Politicians within the coalition government will apply political pressure to persuade the government to relax some of the tough economic measures to stimulate the economy, he said.

But the economist warned that figures related to trade deficits, current account balance and the government's fiscal shortfall as well as foreign debt presition remain serious problems.

position remain serious problems.

These problems have brought about policy conflicts between those who want to retain economic stability

and those who want to retain economic stability and those who want to promote economic growth. And that's a government's dilemma," he said.

For the businessmen in general, 1986 will prove another difficult year, he said, adding: "But it won't be worse than this year." He said some slow recovery in fact may be obvious towards the end of 1986.

"So, businessmen should be cautious in spending and trading, trying to survive the current economic doldrums," he suggested.

19274 4200/324 CSO:

ATHIT CITES 'DANGER TO ARMED FORCES' IN POLL INSTRUCTION

BK140318 Bangkok Army Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Supreme Commander and Army Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek has sent letters to commanders of the three armed forces and all units under the Internal Security Operation Command instructing their personnel and family members to vote in tomorrow's Bangkok governor elections as follows:

Regarding the Bangkok governor elections which will be held on 14 November 1985, I, in my capacity as the supreme commander and the general communist prevention director, have instructed heads of all government agencies under my responsibility to support the elections. Personnel and family members are once again reminded to support the elections under the democratic form of government with the king as head of state and in conformity with the army's declared aspiration of standing shoulder to shoulder with the people to fight for the expansion of personal freedom and the people's sovereignty and against all political, economic, and social vices and injustices which the communists can use to wage a war to weaken the stability of the institutions of the nation, religion, and monarchy. In order to make Thailand a genuine democratic country with the king as head of state to fulfill the Thai people's desires, commanders of the three armed forces and units under the Internal Security Operation Command are advised to follow this guideline in support of the Bangkok governor elections as follows:

- 1. Personnel and their family members who are eligible voters are instructed to exercise their voting right.
- The voting right is regarded as a personal right of personnel and their family members. They can vote for any candidate of any party or group.
- 3. Profound judgment should be made before exercising the voting right in the elections. No support should be rendered to any party or group which harbors intentions detrimental to the nation, the democratic form of administration, and the armed forces because it can pose a danger to the country in the future.

4. Moral judgment should be made before voting. No support should be rendered to any party or group which employs tricks and other means of deceit or bribery to win the elections and which obviously disregards correctness and impartiality.

All units are requested to once again stress and explain this guideline to their personnel so that they can put it into practice.

Respectfully yours,

Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander and general communist prevention director.

/9604

CSO: 4207/85

ATHIT FOSTERS ARMY UNITY AT PARTY, ATTENDEES LISTED

Bangkok CHAT ATHIPATAI in Thai 26 Oct-1 Nov 85 pp 8, 9

[Article: "The Party at Kesakomon and the New Movement of the Military"]

[Excerpt] On the evening of 16 October, the streets around Kesakomon, the official residence of Gen Athit Kamlangek, the supreme commander and RTA CINC, were very busy when more than 100 officers, both in and out of uniform, arrived to attend a private party at this house.

"There was nothing behind this. Officers held a party to celebrate their promotions and to foster solidarity and better mutual understanding within the military. That's all," said an army colonel who attended the party to reporters who had congregated outside. Another officer who attended the party said that the "boss" had given a party for unit commanders. He does this every year. There was nothing special about this.

As for who attended this party, an officer close to Gen Athit said that the commanders of the battalions, regiments and divisions stationed in Bangkok and the surrounding provinces were all invited. This included commanders from the 9th Division in Kanchanaburi, the 2d Division in Prachinburi, the Special Forces Command in Lopburi and the other battalions and divisions stationed in Lopburi.

"They all came. Chief of Staff Banchop (Gen Banchop Bunnak), Big Chiu (Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut), Phi Sua (Lt Gen Phichit Kunlawanit) and Chief of Staff Charuai (Lt Gen Charuai Wonsayan) all came."

Host unusual of all was the arrival of the Crown Prince at 1900 hours. He stayed until 2015 hours. An officer who attended the party said that the Crown Prince attended the party in his capacity as a military officer. This was a great thrill for everyone present.

As for the atmosphere at the party, an officer who was at the party said that five or six food stalls were set up, and a band from Supreme Command Headquarters came and played. The party ended at 2045 hours. But before the party ended, Gen Athit Kamlangek, the host at the party and the superior of those attending the party, asked that all soldiers show solidarity. He told them not to believe any of the rumors now being spread.

What Was Behind the Party?

Military and political analysts and the experts in certain political parties have said that this party at Kesakomon was a signal of some sort. This was not just an ordinary party as people have said. This shows that the politicians do not really believe the statements made by various officers after the party. They do not believe those who said that "there was nothing behind this. This was just an ordinary party for officers."

As the supreme commander, Gen Athit is one of those who was greatly affected by the events of 9 September even though he was out of the country at the time. The darkness surrounding what happened that day has given rise to various rumors, which have been spread both by illegal leaflets and by word of mouth. This has tarnished Gen Athit's image. The most serious charge appears in leaflets distributed by Group 604. These leaflets state that even though Gen Athit was out of the country, he knew about the coup ahead of time.

After the Swedish newspaper EXPRESSEN published a story there, it was immediately picked up by the SUNDAY TIMES, and mimeographed copies of the story were systematically distributed in Thailand in an attempt to destroy the reputation of Gen Athit following the events of 9 September. This has caused officers close to Gen Athit to retort that "this is an underground movement. It's an attempt to destroy him."

Because these leaflets and rumors have made strong and systematic attacks against him, Gen Athit decided to hold this party. In addition, he has visited subordinates at various regiments and other units in the wake of these terrible events. But it seems that even though the senior and junior officers who attended the party have all said the same thing, their statements have not eased the fears of the politicians. There are rumors that after the party at Gen Athit's house ended, a large number of officers went to a seaside location in Chonburi Province to discuss matters. And the next day, there was a rumor that these officers had gone to see Gen Prem at his home in order to discuss granting amnesty to those who participated in the 9 September rebellion.

"I think that there is something behind the activities of these officers. They may have given Gen Prem certain data," said a politician.

Rally Around Athit Again

Maj Gen Sutsai Hatsadin, a retired officer, said that there was great disunity in the military in the wake of the events of 1-3 April 1981. He said that Gen Athit has tried to make changes by transferring battalion and regimental commanders and other officers. He has been engaged in this throughout the 4 years that he has held the top post in the military.

Even though Gen Athit has made a great effort to bring unity to the military, because he shot to the top so quickly during that time, there are still certain officers who are suspicious and so his efforts to heal the cracks in the military have not achieved very much. But some people in military circles say that the fact that so many battalion, regimental and divisional commanders attended that party on 16 October provides a clear picture of the military's solidarity under the leadership of Gen Athit.

11943 CSO: 4207/54

ARMY SENTIMENT MAY FAVOR AMNESTY FOR COUP MAKERS

Bangkok CHAT ATHIPATAI in Thai 26 Oct-1 Nov 85 pp 16, 17

[Article: "A Secret Proposal to Prem: Give Amnesty to the 9 September Rebels"]

[Excerpts] At 2000 hours on 16 October, after attending a party for officers from the level of battalion commander on up, including senior officers from Supreme Command Headquarters and the army, a group of senior officers got in five cars and sped away from Kesakomon. Their destination was Sattahip. The next evening, a group of senior officers arrived at Sisaothewet [Prem's residence] in order to talk with Gen Prem Tinsulanon about an "important matter."

Once again, the army is rife with rumors. But while the "coup rumors" are just "guesses," one fact that has been confirmed by senior officers is that "granting amnesty to the 9 September rebels" is now being negotiated. Gen Prem's decision will definitely have an effect on "coup rumors."

"Military Unity" Announced at Kesakomon

That party at Kesakomon was attended by a very large number of unit commanders from both Bangkok and the provinces and senior officers from both Supreme Command Headquarters and the army. Reporters were strictly prohibited from attending the party. But news sources informed many newspapers that Gen Athit held this party at his home in order to have senior officers and their subordinates mix with each other, show unity and put an end to the various rumors about disunity in the military. One report stated that Gen Athit talked about this at the party.

What is important is that the Crown Prince attended this party, too. He arrived in a cream-colored Benz 150-E. He arrived at Kesakomon at 1900 hours and left at 2015 hours. After that, those attending the party began to leave. And some of these officers went to a "meeting place." A senior military news source said that these officers got in five cars and drove to Sattahip in order to "discuss" what their next move would be after assessing this party.

The conclusion drawn about the party at Kesakomon is that this was a show of military unity within the shade of Kesakomon. Prior to this, an illegal leaflet campaign and other results stemming from the 9 September rebellion had a great effect on the military, particularly Gen Athit.

It Is Still Necessary to Keep an Eye on Things

"The person actually behind the 9 September rebellion has not been touched. 'Mong' failed to hit his target in launching this coup. Second, the decision to investigate the case regardless of where it might lead has driven people into a corner. Third, if the economic situation or the split within the government grows any worse, there will be trouble," said a news source from an intelligence unit that has been charged with monitoring this situation. It can be said that the "temperature" of the situation is still quite high.

Pardon the 9 September Rebels, a Proposal Made to Prem

After the secret meeting at Sattahip, on the evening of 17 October, the same group of senior officers who had gone to Sattahip went to see Gen Prem at his Sisaothewet residence.

One lieutenant general said that "they discussed the situation in the country. The prime minister has ordered that the 9 September case be investigated thoroughly. But they suggested that he try to find a way to calm things down. For example, granting amnesty would help improve the situation."

After the 9 September coup attempt failed because of all the mistakes that were made, there were immediately rumors that there would be another coup and that this one would succeed. The "predictions and analyses" are one source of these rumors. But another source is the activities of a person who is thought to be the real "Mong." These things indicate that there will be another attempt.

But looking at things in greater detail, it can be seen that the rice problem, which is causing splits within the government, is a factor that could cause things to "crumble" immediately. Something else of great importance is that in examining the position of Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy Class 5, the class that now controls most of the forces, it is clear that they still support Prem-Sitthi-Chawalit. This is something that may make it more difficult to carry out a coup than is supposed. Because it is impossible to topple those in power immediately, it is very likely that the "real Mong" will have to take quick action to bring the 9 September case to a close and have amnesty granted to the five generals. Because if this case goes to trial, not only will this destroy the image of several senior officers, whose real role in the 9 September rebellion !... generally known, but it is very unlikely that "Mong" will allow all the "dirty details" to be aired in public like this.

The problem is what to do about the five generals. Several croups are pressuring Gen Prem to take resolute action against these men. This pressure is coming from people at various levels who support Gen Prem. "It will be difficult to get the prime minister to grant amnesty right away," said an officer. But he said that action will definitely be taken to put pressure on Gen Prem to grant amnesty.

The activities of the Red Gaurs, a group that has just recently come to life again, clearly show that the retired generals who head this political group are doing everything they can to oppose the influence of CRMA Class 5. They feel that it is CRMA Class 5 that is exerting pressure on Gen Prem to take resolute action against the five generals. It is quite likely that the activities of the Red Gaurs are part of the movement to pressure Gen Prem to grant amnesty.

11943 CSO: 4207/54

MANOON PLANS TO GO TO SWEDEN

Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Nov 85 pp 1, 2

[Text]

COL Manoon Roopkachorn, the cashiered army officer who allegedly led the Sept 9 abortive coup, is planning to leave for Sweden from West Germany where he has been staying since he fled the country, an informed source said yesterday.

The source, who is well-informed on Col Manoon's movements in West Germany, told The Nation that the former commander of the Fourth Cavalry Regiment had not yet sought asylum in that country.

"From what we have heard, he does not intend to stay in West Germany for the time being. He is planning to leave for Sweden soon," the source said.

soon," the source said.
Col Manoon, who is
wanted by police on
sedition charge in
connection with the

attempted coup, is believed to be staying in Bielefield, a city in the northeast Germany.

The source said it is not clear whether Col Manoon will be joined by his wife Mrs Montha in Sweden. Mrs Montha left Thailand for West Germany on Oct 12 after being briefly detained at Don Muang Airport for carrying money in excess of the amount permitted.

The source said that

Col Manoon has been living with a German professor at the University of Bielefield "where he also has a lot of friends."

Col Manoon's associates in Bangkok were recently quoted as saying that the former army officer would ask West German Government for a political asylum.

A spokesman of the German Foreign Ministry said on Oct 15 that Col Manoon was in the country as a private citizen and that the Thai Government had made no request

for his extradition.

According to the German law, if Col Manoon wanted to seek an asylum in West Germany, he would have to submit a request with the immigration authorities who would then inquire with the Thai Government whether he was really facing a possible persecution if he was to return to Thailand.

The source said Col Manoon may want to stay in Sweden for a while before returning to West Germany

again.

/9274 CSO: 4200/324

Å .

CHAMLONG SRIMUANG ALDES PROFILED

Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 Nov 85 p 2

[Text]

THE four deputies of newly-elected Bangkok Governor Maj Gen Chamlong Srimuang are all newcomers to politics. They are a doctor, two academics, and a budget analyst.

Associate Prof Arporn Pukkamarn, who has

been nominated deputy governor in charge of education, said yesterday she will give priority to improving the efficiency of the officials of the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA). She told The Nation that teachers of BMA

schools will also receive special attention "What we will first do is to encourage all city.

officials to efficiently perform their duty. Sufficient budget and personnel will be provided for all schools of BMA," said Arporn, who is a lecturer of the Faculty of Education of

Chulalongkorn University.

A graduate of Losanne University, Arporn said newly-elected governor Maj Gen Chamlong Srimuang had often cited that many of the problems facing Bangkok today can be solved through the improvement of the people's

"Moral courses will be provided by the new

"Moral courses will be provided by the new city administration together with better social welfare for the people," she said.

She said she had been working with Chamlong at the so-called Kongthap Dhamma (Moral Force) Foundation for several years before he persuaded her to join his Ruam Palang (United Force) Group.

Arporn was the foundation's secretary general while Chamlong was its president.

Deputy governor Dr Wicha Jiwalai is an academic from Chulalongkorn University. The lecturer, 41, received a doctorate degree from Ohio State University majoring in survey and mapping. He has been the head of the Survey Department, Faculty, of Engineering since 1985.

Dr Wicha used to be the chief of a Bangkok

Dr Wicha used to be the chief of a Bangkok survey project for the city administration. The project will resume next year. He also served as an adviser to the Department of Lands.

He graduated as a civil engineer from Chulalongkorn University in 1966 and continued his post graduate education in the

Netherlands where he received a master degree in survey engineering in 1972.

He became a lecturer at Chulalongkorn University after obtaining the doctorate

degree.

Dr Wicha said he was approached to become a candidate for the post of deputy governor. He accepted the offer because he was convinced

accepted the offer because he was convinced that Maj Gen Chamlong Srimuang has good intention to run the city administration.

He said he was assigned to take charge of civil engineering work of the city administration when he assumes office.

Dr Chalad Thirapath, 64, is the oldest among four deputy governors of Maj Gen Chamlong. He retired as an official of the Public Health Faculty of Mahidol University.

He completed primary education in Ubon Ratchathani Province and after in high school, he continued his study in the Faculty of Medical Science of Chulalongkorn University.

In 1950, he pursued his studies at Siriraj Hospital in the field of surgery. After a brief period of work in Si Sa Ket Province, he won a Fulbright scholarship for two-year study in Fulbright scholarship for two-year study in New York.

He entered bureaucratic career in the Ministry of Public Health. His posts included the directorship of provincial hospitals in Nong Khai, Roi Et and Chanthaburi.

He was transferred back to the ministry and erved as a lecturer at Mahidol University. He has two sons

A Bangkok native, Mrs Hansa Kaewbandit who has her name on Maj Gen Chamlong Srimuang's deputy governor list, was born in 1937. She received her primary education at Wat Bang Sakaenai in Thonburi. Completing high school studies from Wat Rakang School, Hansa furthered her studies at Chulalongkorn University's Faculty of Political Science.

The new deputy BMA chief, who will be assigned to handle BMA budget management, began her career as an army lieutenant at the Military Police Division. Four years later, she was transferred to the Budget Bureau where she is now a chief analyst.

Her working relations with the newly-elected A Bangkok native, Mrs Hansa Kaewbandit

lifer working relations with the newly-elected governor Maj Gen Chamlong can be traced back to the time when she was temporarily transferred to the Prime Minister's Office where Maj Gen Chamlong was then secretary conserved to Prime Minister's Description. general to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda.

/9274 CSO: 4200/324 COLUMNIST SCORES U.S. AS SELFISH, CITES EMBARGO

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 14 Oct 85 p 3

[Good Morning column by Mangkon Halep: "A Diagraceful Spirit"]

[Excerpts] Have you ever seen any cowboy govies, the so-called "pioneer age?" If you have, you will know that one of the traits of Americans is their "selfishness," which is one of their highest ideals. This is because Americans trace their roots back to many different countries.

Henry Hudson, a Dutchman [as published], tricked the Red Indians into selling Manhattan Island to him for only \$24. The natives were tricked callously. Poverty-stricken Englishmen set sail and landed at the mouth of the James River, the site of today's Jamestown. Later, Italians arrived, and many of them became members of the Mafia, demanding protection money from merchants who did not want any trouble.

Thus, the United States was populated by selfish people who thought only of profit and pleasure since they never knew when they might fall victim to the arrows of the Red Indians, the rightful owners of the land. In trade, they were very greedy.

Today, 200 years later, the spirit of the Americans has not changed at all. During the period when automobiles were selling well, the Americans considered Henry Ford to be the father of the automobile. American automobiles were sold everywhere in the world. But when Japan began cornering the market with its compact cars, many Americans lost their jobs, and many automobile plants had to shut down. Finally, the government was asked to provide help.

Today, the only American export of importance is "weapons." They sell weapons to people throughout the world. Wherever things are peaceful, they try to stir up trouble using the unit known as the CIA. Whoever wants to stage a coup in an underdeveloped or developing country can obtain various types of weapons.

They are filled with greed and will do anything to survive. This has become the spirit of the various racial groups that live in the United States. There has been only material growth there. There has not been any spiritual growth. Thus, I am not angry at the United States about either the Jenkins Bill or the embargo. But I would like my fellow Thais to think about whether we should be associating with such people.

11943 CSO: 4207/45

EDITORIAL URGES ACCEPTANCE OF USSR SCHOLARSHIPS

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 9 Oct 85 p 3

[Editorial: "The Dark Threat From the Soviet Union"]

[Excerpts] The 7 October issue of THE NATION, citing a high-level government news source, stated that the Soviet embassy in Thailand has been scouring the provinces for intelligent students whom it can send to high-level institutes in the Soviet Union. It has set up a center in Nakhon Phanom Province.

Actually, the Soviet Union has on many occasions offered to give scholarships to have Thai students study in the Soviet Union. But this has been rejected by the Ministry of Education and the Office of State Universities. Because of this, the Soviet embassy has now begun recruiting Thai students on its own.

If the report that appeared in THE NATION is correct, the Thai government will have to give attention to this and find a way to put a stop to this. The Soviet Union definitely has some other reason in mind besides teaching Thai students about Soviet ideology and creating a favorable attitude toward the Soviet Union.

But at the same time, the Thai government should not reject the Soviet Union's offer to give scholarships. Because one good result of Thai students studying there would be that we would be able to learn about their new technology that differs from that of the West. And what is important is that we would know who has studied there and so we would be able to monitor them. That is preferable to having people go there secretly, as is apparently happening today. We don't know how much of a danger that poses to national security.

11943 CSO: 4207/45

GENERAL NOTES NEW SEPARATIST UNIT IN MALAYSIA

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 16 Oct 85 p 2

[Article: "A New Bandit Terrorist Group Has Been Formed; It Trains in Halaysia"]

[Text] It has been revealed that a new bandit terrorist group has been formed. It trains in Malaysia in preparation for carrying on activities in Thailand. Several secret meetings have been held in the state of Kelantan. The commanding general of the 4th Army Area has given Malaysia an ultimatum, saying that if the bandit terrorists cause trouble, Thailand will reduce the number of forces engaged in suppressing the Malaysian communist guerrillas.

On 15 October, the Thai-Malaysian Regional Border Committee held its 47th meeting at the Garden Hotel in Hat Yai District, Songkhla Province. The meeting was chaired jointly by Lt Gen Wanchai Chitchamnong, the commanding general of the 4th Army Area, and Lt Gen Datuk Haji Wan Ismail Bin Mohamed Salleh, the commander of the 1st Army Corps in Malaysia. The results of the security operations carriedout along the Thai-Malaysian border during the period 1 March to 31 July 1985 were summarized. During that period, 3 Malaysian communist guerrillas surrendered, and 12 MCO bases were seized.

A report was given on the progress made in demarcating the border between the two countries, a task that has been under way for 12 years now. The border demarcation survey has now been completed. The total length of the border is 5,375 km.

Lt Gen Wanchai said that those attending the conference did not discuss the matter of suppressing the bandit terrorists because in forming this committee, it had been agreed that efforts would be focused mainly on suppressing the MCG. However, Thailand feels that the bandit terrorists have stepped up their activities and so it raises this matter outside the conference room each time there is a joint meeting. The Malaysian officials were told that if the bandit terrorists stir up more trouble, Thailand may have to withdraw some of the forces that are now being used to suppress the MCG and use them to suppress the bandit terrorists instead. This could reduce the cooperation between the two countries in suppressing the MCG.

Lt Gen Wanchai said that almost all of the old bandit terrorist groups have now disbanded. But a new bandit terrorist group has been formed. This group trains abroad and then returns to carry on operations in Thailand. There are reports that they come from Malaysia. And it is known that this group holds frequent meetings in the state of Kelantan in Malaysia. But Thailand has not yet been able to obtain evidence because they have not held a meeting openly.

11943 CSO: 4207/51

PAISAN SUGGESTS POSSIBILITY OF LABOR UNION MERCER

Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 Nov 85 p 5

[Text]

PRESIDENT of the Thai Trade Unions Confederation (TTUC) Paisal Thawatchainan indicated yesterday that he welcomed a closer working relationship with the Labour Congress of Thailand (LCT) following the election of its new leadership on Sunday.

"We are always willing to work with any labour groups if the objective is to serve the interest of the majority of the workers," he said.

But Paisal said a lot more still had to be discussed if the two labour organizations were to merge. Paisal said he found

the plans by the new LCT president, Tha-nong Po-arn, to create unity in the labour movement to be a good initiative.

Thanong was elected the new president of the country's largest

with an overwhelming vote on Sunday. He immediately announced plans to create unity among all the labour organizations and to block all outside influences on the LCT

Thanong also said that he had discussed steps which would lead to a closer relationship

with the TTUC.

Paisal had opposed any alliance with the LCT because of his objection to its expresident Ahmad Khamthesthong. Ahmad, who is now standing trial on sedition charge in labour organization connection with the

Sept 9 abortive coup, was viewed by Paisal as being too "politicized.

Labour observers said that with Ahmad now out of the LCT, the prospect of its merger with the TIUC in the future is better

When asked to comment on a possible in the merger of the two ment organizations, Painal more said a lot discussions are needed because the two labour organizations

have different back-grounds..."
Paisal formed the TTUC after he had broken away from the LCT

the TTUC and LCT set up committees to coordinate their common activities.

Thanong also dec-lared that he will try to bring back independence to the LCT and was ready to cooperate with any labour groups in working for the interests of labour.

Labour experts be-lieve that a merger of the TTUC and the LCT is crucial to the unity in the labour move-

Paisal, who once was the president of the LCT, led a group of unionists to brenk away from the organization in the late 1970s and form the TTUC.

Although his departure weakened the organization, the LCT Thanong proposed has remained the on Sunday that both nation's largest union.

19274

BANKERS REACT TO DECREES

Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Nov 85 p 18

[Text]

INITIAL reactions from bankers over the Cabinet's passage of the revised decrees to amend commercial banking act, finance and credit foncier firms were mixed but they were all resigned to the fact that the new provisions will have to be the rules of the game from now on.

"I believe that the original tough or ambiguous clauses have been dropped and that the hanks' shareholders' say has been put back in," said a leading banker who said: "I think we could live with the amend-

Another banker, however, declared that from now on, all banks will have to undergo major structural changes to case with the new decrees which will change the face of the banking scene. "Although some of the clauses have been toned down, the fact remains that the finance minister and central bank will have additional powers to deal with financial institutions with heavier penalties and subjective judgments could still be a problem," the banker said.

Under the amendments approved by the Cabinet yesterday, shareholders would be given a specific timeframe during which changes or improvements will have to be made before drastic actions are taken by the authorities, according to another banker,

who said that the main thrust of the amendments would still be to punish the "real offenders" and that clauses that could take to task those who commit a mistake out of negligence or oversight have been toned down considerably.

Asked whether they were surprised by the passage of all the three proposed decrees instead of one on the formation of the Fund for Rehabilitation and Development of Financial Institutions, the bankers said: "Let's put it this way: We were not caught totally by surprise but what transpired was the least expected."

One banker said the revisions in certain major clauses by the ad hoc committee chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Boontheng Thongsawasdi had made the decrees, particularly those affecting banks, "more realistic."

He said that if bankers had their way, "we certainly would like the government to only pass the amendment to the Bank of Thailand Act to set up the Fund and leave the others in the form of bills up for debate in Parliament."

However, sources said that Finance Minister Sommai Hoontrakool managed to convince Premier Prem Tinsulanonda of the need to pass the three decrees promptly without going through Parliament because of some imminent problems in the financial system that have to be tackled immediately.

Another banker said that he was satisfied with the deletion of the clause that would have allowed the finance minister to reduce or increase capitals or merge with another financial institute without the consent of shareholders. Under the amended version, shareholders of a bank will be given a specific period of time to make improvements in certain aspects of the operations before such a drastic action is taken.

Bankers said there was no doubt that with the new rules of the game, "we will have to reorganize our operations to live with the new environment. Don't forget that this is tantamount of government intervention and this involves long-lasting impact on the operations of the country's financial system. There is no doubt about it."

One banker noted that the decrees have to be put up for endorsement by Parliament when it reconvenes in about four months. "We believe that another round of debate will erupt then. For now, we would just have to consider the decrees a temporary measure," he said.

The banker insisted that a "public hearing" would be required to make sure that the amendments will be equitable and will promote efficiency, flexibility and stability.

Bankers had criticized the drafts of the decrees as being "harsh and excessive" They had expected the five-member ad hoc committee to defer the

deliberations because of the short time given to them to consider the drafts. But when the revised drafts were returned to the Cabinet yesterday, some tough lobbying had been carried out by the Finance Ministry, countering earlier lobbying by the banking industry. The premier had the final say yesterday when he concluded that the three decrees had to be enforced all at the same time.

Hankers had expected further dilution of the drafts and had proposed that any changes should be carried out with prior consultations with the bankers. But the ad hoc working group did not include any bankers.

Some bankers believe that even with the dilution of some clauses in the decrees that were passed, the country's financial institutes will "never be the same again" with the tight control measures and the threat of criminal actions to be taken against bankers individually and the banks as legal entities.

The decrees will become effective once they are published in the Royal Gazette within the next few days.

/9274

CSO: 4200/324

Fund: What's the ceiling?

A LEADING banker yesterday raised the question of whether there is a ceiling for the guarantee of deposits by members of the public under the Fund for Rehabilitation and Development of Financial Institutes, contained in a decree that was passed by the cabinet yesterday.

"If the public is misled that every single baht of deposits is guarantee by the Fund, that could be misleading and could lead to problems in the future," the banker said

He said the whole financial system has total deposits of over 600,000 million baht but the Fund will be only several thousand million baht at the

Under the decree, banks and finance as well as credit foncier firms will contribute up to 0.5% of their deposits or total lendings or the annual money from the public, as the case may be, at the end of the previous year. The central bank will also provide a counterpart fund but the amount has not been specified.

"The Fund is a double-edged tool. It has its meits in that it would help prop up troubled financial institute. But the public must be made to understand that there is a limit to such a guarantee. In other countries, the public knows that their deposits are guaranteed up to a certain percentage. And we have yet to be told how the Fund will be structured. The banks and finance firms would be more than ready to contribute to the Fund but that most also mean that the government won't come back, for more contributions if the Fund runs out," the banker said.

NESDB SECRETARY DISCUSSES POLICY ON STATE ENTERPRISES

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 8 Oct 85 pp 7, 10

[Article: "The 6th Plan Will 'Cut the Cord' of the State Enterprises; No Longer Will Large Sums of Money Be Committed"]

[Text] The 6th Plan will reduce the role played by those state enterprises that are more like welfare enterprises before they destroy the entire system. The Development Council has stated that those state enterprises that like to supply credit pose a great danger.

Mr Phisit Phakkasem, the deputy secretary-general of the National Economic and Social Development Board, discussed the results of state enterprise operations during the first 3 years of the 5th National Economic and Social Development Plan. He said that approximately 40 of the national enterprises had managed to make a profit. Ten enterprises suffered moderate losses, and four had heavy losses. As compared with neighboring countries, the situation here is not too bad. However, the state enterprises have increased capital very little. At the same time, the government has decreased its support. Thus, the state enterprises have begun borrowing more money from abroad.

Those state enterprises such as Thai Airways International and the Electricity Generating Authority that can borrow abroad without the government having to guarantee the loan have few problems and can even obtain loans at interest rates lower than those given to the government. Those state enterprises that have constantly relied on the government have not grown. The state enterprises that pose a danger are those that like to give credit and that do not allow bids to be tendered, or that allow bids from abroad only. This makes it impossible to determine whether we purchased good-quality goods at the best price possible.

The government has given money to certain state enterprises to help them become self-supporting. But instead, the government has had to pay off their debts. The bus enterprise is an example. If the government wants these enterprises to become self-supporting, it must not control prices. And the state enterprises must reduce their debts. At present, the state enterprises have huge debts, including water and electricity fees.

Mr Phisit talked about the investment policy line of the state enterprises based on the 6th Development Plan. He said that when a state enterprise invests in something, it must use its own money. They will no longer be able to use national budget funds.

Those state enterprises that are responsible for generating money for the state or that have social welfare responsibilities, such as the lottery, Khao Din and the Sports Promotion Organization, will be allowed to continue operating. Those state enterprises that have not achieved results or that can be run by the private sector will be operated as businesses. Some or all of the concessions will be transferred to the private sector. The government will play a role initially and then withdraw.

Before a state enterprise can invest money, an agreement must be reached between the government, the state enterprise and the private sector so that the burden can be shared. In Bangkok Metropolitan, state enterprise investments must be based on the stipulations. Money must be sent to the state as stipulated by the government. This must at least equal the tax on revenues. Besides this, there must be a financial institution development committee to support investment management, capital increases and the dispersion of shares to the people.

Mr Phisit said that there is no reason to worry about a monopoly just because the private sector is investing money. They could suffer losses, too. In managing the state enterprises, the owners and managers must be kept separate in order to increase management efficiency. This is something that must be discussed whenever there is a state enterprise project in which they will invest.

As for welfare type investments, Mr Phisit said that the role of such investments will be reduced. This includes investments in buses, hospitals and schools. The private sector will be allowed to operate things. Besides this, the state enterprises will be allowed to make full use of their assets. For example, the railway workers quarters at Makkasan are located in a very expensive area. The enterprise will be allowed to make more profitable use of this asset.

11943

CSO: 4207/51

FARMERS CITE MARKET WOES, REACT TO SUBSIDY PLANS

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 14 Oct 85 pp 1, 16

[MATICHON Poll column: "Farmers Charge that the State Is Not Sincere"]

[Excerpt] MATICHON polled farmers in several provinces on the rice situation. Almost all charged that the government is not sincere. They said that guaranteeing rice prices is just "window-dressing." Farmers in some provinces have held meetings to discuss taking action against the government. Koson has ordered an investigation and explained what action is being taken in a criminal case involving three storehouse officials responsible for the disappearance of 23 million baht worth of rice in Lopburi.

In Korat, Farmers Are in Great Debt, Fields Suffer Heavy Damage

Mr Suchat Phayaknan, the agricultural officer in Nakhon Ratchasima Province, said that the latest survey on the farm situation, which was conducted on 27 September 1985, shows that Nakhon Ratchasima has 3,728,327 rai of farmland. Of this, 2,011,892 rai, or 53.96 percent, is under cultivation. It was also found that 68,726 rai of farmland has been destroyed.

A technical official with the provincial agricultural office said that because of the droughts, the farmers are in great debt. They need cash to pay their debts and to have investment capital. Because of this, they have had to sell their rice at low prices.

Mr Phot Inthaso, the provincial commerce official, talked about the paddy price situation in Nakhon Ratchasima Province. He said that 5-percent paddy of the jasmine type is selling for 3,150-3,250 baht per ton, 5-percent paddy of the ordinary type is selling for 2,850-2,900 baht per ton, 10-percent paddy is selling for 2,750-2,800 baht per ton and 15-percent paddy is selling for 2,700 -2,750 baht per ton.

Mr Run Ngatko, who is about 58 years old, the head of the farmers'association in Ban Ko, Ban Ko Subdistrict, Muang District, said that many farmers in the province are in debt to the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives (BAAC) and that debts pile up at the end of the year. The reason is that the farmers' capacity to repay the debts has declined greatly since the market price of paddy is far below production costs.

Can't Wait for a Guaranteed Price Since Interest Is So High

Mr Prani Thongkhao, the head of a farmers' association in Napa Subdistrict, Chonburi Province, said that the 100 members of his group sold their rice to the mills for only 2,600-2,700 baht per kwian [1 kwian equals 2,000 liters]. If the rice contained much moisture, it sold for only 2,500 baht. They had to sell the rice since they had borrowed money from them.

Mr Prani said that it would be good if rice prices were guaranteed. But in actual practice, this is not possible. He feels that this is only a ploy to gain votes. Today, not only are the farmers in Chonburi Province experiencing drought, but they are in debt to the banks. And there is the cost of the fertilizer.

Mr Toem Prarop, the head of the farmers' association in Ban Saen Suk, said that last year, the mills paid the farmers only 2,750 baht per kwian for their paddy. But production costs were approximately 1,200-1,300 baht per rai, and this does not include labor costs. One rai can produce only 80 tang [1 tang equals 20 liters].

Farmers In Ratchaburi Complain That the Government Is Not Interested in the Parmers and That the Price Guarantees Are Just as Bad as Ever

Mr Thim Salapluk, the head of the farmers' association in Muang District, Rachaburi Province, said that he does not think that it will be possible to guarantee rice prices because the state officials are not really interested in the farmers, and funds are limited. Farmers are dissatisfied with the stipulated price of 3,000 baht per kwian because production costs average 4,600 baht per kwian for fields where seedlings are transplanted and 3,700 baht per kwian for fields where the paddy is sown directly. The rice mills purchase 5-percent paddy for only 2,800 baht per kwian. This represents a huge loss for the farmers and so they do not want to sell their paddy. Because of this, 60 percent of the rice produced in Muang District is still in the hands of the farmers.

Mr Thim said that if the government is going to guarantee rice prices, the guaranteed price should be set higher than this so that the farmers can survive. Agricultural groups should purchase paddy from the farmers directly and not through middlemen. If state officials make the purchases, there may be corruption.

Kanchanaburi: The State Likes to Say That It Doesn't Have Any Money

Mr Withaya Arichon, the chairman of the central committee of the Kanchanaburi provincial farmers' association, said that paddy prices have dropped greatly. The average price is only about 2,000 baht. There are no problems in production. The farmers are making greater use of the new technology. Rather, the problems are prices and markets. The government's price intervention policy has not had any effect. The financiers already have all the rice.

"I would like the government to guarantee rice prices and not just say that it doesn't have enough money. Price intervention does not help. Guaranteeing prices would probably achieve results. That is a good way to help the farmers. But that depends on how strictly things are controlled," said Mr Withaya.

Ubon: Billions Are Borrowed for Other Things, But No Money Can Be Borrowed for the Farmers

Mr Sombun Banlusin, the chairman of the central committee of the Ubon Ratchathani provincial farmers' association, said that more than 60 percent of the rice grown here is glutinous rice. Production costs average 4,209 baht per kwian. But the market price for glutinous paddy is only 1,800-2,000 baht per kwian. The price for nonglutinous paddy is 2,500-2,800 baht per kwian.

"Today, more than 80 percent of the farm families are experiencing difficulties. They are in debt to banks and to other lenders who charge a high rate of interest. They are going deeper and deeper into debt. At present, more than 10 percent of the fields located along convenient communications routes have been seized by the lenders. This is a large percentage," said Mr Sombun.

Mr Sombun also said that the government claims that it does not have enough money to purchase rice. But if that is true, why is it able to borrow millions for other projects? Why can it borrow money to sarry out these other projects and not to help the farmers, who form the great majority in the country?

Nakhon Sithammarat: Preparations for a Large Gathering

A reporter in Nakhon Sithammarat Province reported that the farmers in the province are preparing to take action on the problems. They will hold a meeting at the Thai Hotel on 21 October. Mr Sutham Witchutraiphop, the head of the provincial farmers' association, is in charge of things.

Hr Nipha Fangchonchit, a member of the provincial farmers' association, said that this is the time when the second rice crop is sent to market. The merchants have put great pressure on prices. The government should get involved and do something to control prices.

Rice Price Guarantees, "Just a Ploy to Win Votes"

Mr Buas! Sisung, the village headman of Ban Dong Kheng and the head of the farmers' association in Tha Song Khon Subdistrict, Muang District, Maha Sarakham Province, said that in the past, rice price guarantees have not achieved anything because the farmers live far away. He does not believe that it will be possible to guarantee prices this time. "I think that this is just a ploy to gain votes. Election time is approaching. Farmers are not very excited about this because we have seen this many times in the past. In the end, the farmers always have to rely on the local financiers, who are the ones who set the price," said Mr Buasi.

Nakhon Pathom: "Just a Ploy"

Master Sergeant Phaisan Phetrorun, who lives at 27 Village 11 in Banglen District, Nakhon Pathom Province, and who is a local farm leader, said that he is not at all excited by the government's effort to guarantee rice prices. It has tried to smooth things over like this many times. He thinks that the same is true this time. The same is true for the Marketing Organization for Agriculture. The farmers no longer believe that they are sincere about helping.

"Some of the officials involved side with the financiers. They are not honest with us," said Master Sergeant Phaisan. He said that the government and the opposition are all the same. None of them are really interested in helping the farmers. He said that frankly, he would be satisfied with just 3,000 baht per kwian.

11943 CSO: 4207/51 PREM ECONOMIC ADVISOR PROFILED

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 16 Oct 85 p 4

[People Today column: "Dr Wiraphong Ramangkun, a Scholar"]

[Text] He is only 42 years old, but already people place great trust in him. Because every time there is a problem, such as the devaluation of the baht, he is called in to help. At one point, people thought he was acting like a deputy minister of finance.

He was born in Bangkok on 1 August 1946. The family moved frequently because his father, Police Cpt Pradit, was transferred often. Because of this, he completed primary school at the Banrung Withaya School in Nakhon Phanom. He completed lower secondary school from Samsen Withayalai. He graduated from upper secondary school by taking the equivalency examination. He earned his bachelor's degree in political science from Chulalongkorn University, where he received top honors. He earned his Master's and Ph.D. degrees in economics from the University of Pennsylvania in the United States.

In 1965 he became an instructor in the Faculty of Economics at Chulalongkorn University. He made continual progress as a scholar and was finally made the dean of the Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University. He earned a good reputation in scholarly circles and was asked to serve as an economic advisor to Gen Prem Tinsulanon, a position that he has held ever since Gen Prem's first year as prime minister.

Today, he holds several important economic positions. For example, he is a member of the National Economic and Social Development Board, the Eastern Seaboard Industrial Development Committee, the board of the Sian Bank and the Rice Policy Committee.

During a meeting of the Council of Economic Ministers, he expressed the view that to solve the rice price problem, it will be necessary to use market supply and demand in a free trade system. He said that it is impossible to guarantee a price of 3,000 baht per kwian [1 kwian equals 2,000 liters].

He is married to Ladawan. They have a young daughter.

11943 CSO: 4207/45

PREM ECONOMIC ADVISOR DISCUSSES RICE MARKETING

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 17 Oct 85 pp 2, 3

[Interview with Mr Wiraphong Ramangkun, an advisor to the prime minister and to the Council of Economic Ministers; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Would you tell us why you oppose the rice stocking and premium policy and why you oppose having the rice mills serve as the middleman in pulling domestic paddy prices?

[Answer] The newspapers have printed my views on these things several times already and so my views should be quite clear. But if you want me to discuss this again, I will.

Because we produce surplus rice, the way to force up rice prices is to export as much rice as we can. As long as there are large stockpiles of rice in the country, prices will remain low. This is known as the law of supply and demand. And the only way to get the rice out of Thailand is to export as much as possible in competition with other countries.

If we are to export large quantities of rice, we must compete against other countries in terms of price and quality. Whatever poses an obstacle to exports must be eliminated. This includes export taxes, rice premiums and quotas, including quotas based on past exports and quotas based on rice stocks that exporters must maintain before they are allowed to export rice. These are all export costs, and they make it difficult for us to compete. I have recommended that we do away with all obstacles to exports.

As for the fear that the exporters will compete by cutting prices if we allow free trade, that is not important. Just because an exporter sells his rice at a high price does not mean that he will pay a high price for domestic rice. He will pay the market price. All exporters must purchase rice at the market rate. If an exporter wants to cut prices and sell at a low price, it means that he would suffer a loss on that shipment. Those who sell high will make a profit. Domestic rice prices depend on how much rice is shipped abroad. If domestic demand declines, prices will rise.

Thus, people shouldn't think that cutting prices will enable us to export more rice at a suitable price. Even if kindhearted exporters purchase a million

tons of rice and throw it in the river or send it to help the starving people in Ethiopia, the effect will be to raise rice prices. Thus, the main thing is not the price of each shipment sold by exporters.

Policies that prevent exporters from competing, such as a minimum price policy for exports and the policy on having exporters form groups, will help the exporters. Because if they have to compete on their own, they could suffer losses. But if they are prevented from competing with each other like this, they will be in a very good position. This is the reason why these people constantly tell the government that they do not want to compete and that they want to join together. They want low prices. The exporters will have to work hard if there is competition. Having them join together will just give certain exporters a monopoly. Will these people be able to fight against others? What they will do is carry on the fight here. This is why I oppose this policy.

Forcing exporters to stockpile rice will create additional costs for the exporters, which they will pass on to the farmers. It is difficult to pass on the costs to those abroad because of the competition. Besides this, this policy will limit the ability of new and small exporters to compete. Only the powerful will be able to maintain a stockpile. If this continues for any length of time, there will not be any small or new exporters. In the large, term, this will give a monopoly to the large exporters.

As for setting prices and requiring the rice mills to make pursuases at those prices under threat of arrest, I don't think that that can be done. If that was possible, countries could solve the problem of low prices very easily just by setting mandatory prices.

Actually, the rice mills and the farmers do not have much direct contact with each other. After the farmers harvest the rice and dry it, people in trucks come to purchase the rice from them. If a truck offers too low a price, the farmers wait for the next truck. There is great competition between the trucks that go to purchase rice. The trucks have two to three mills with which they deal on a regular basis. Before they purchase any rice, the truck owners look at prices, make estimates and look at the quality of the rice. They then transport it to the rice mills.

South of Phayuha Khiri District, the trucks transport the rice to milis in Ayuthaya, Nakhon Pathom and Chachoengsao. In provinces to the north, such as Phichit and Uttaradit, the trucks can't get to Ayuthaya and back in time and so they sell the rice at Thakhao Kamnansong and Phayuha Khiri. Other trucks wait at Thakhao Kamnansong in order to bid on the rice. These trucks then transport the rice on south.

If you are going to arrest someone, whom are you going to arrest? The trucks or the mills? Policemen will have to ride along on every truck. Or if the rine mills obtain money from the banks and purchase rice, they can fill in any amount they want on the purchase receipts obtained from the trucks.

I have talked with truck owners at Thakhao Kamnansong. They do not make a very large profit because of the competition. There is the cost of the annulum. Also, they carry approximately 75 kwian [] kwian equals 2,000 11:00

though the Department of Highways has set the maximum at 22 kwian. Because of this, they often have to pay a fine. And so after paying all the costs, they make a profit of about 1,000 baht per truckload.

This is like giving the rice mills a low rate of interest. But the mills make purchases based on the normal market situation. This free money can be used on the black market or deposited in the bank. Thus, I don't think that this policy will work. It will not be beneficial. If we become bogged down with this, we will probably forget about the stock policy and the rice premium. We will be mired in disputes about the rice mills and about passing a law to raise rice prices. Actually, we did that once before in 1985. In an interview at that time, a farmer said that he had asked the mill why it was paying such a low price when the radio had announced a higher price. The mill owner told him that he could sell his rice to the radio station if he wasn't satisfied.

All Thais have the same goal. We all want the farmers to sell their rice at the best price possible. Mr Koson, the Social Action Party and I all have the same objective. We all respect each other. I respect Mr Koson. I hope that he respects my ideas.

Actually, our difference of opinion on the stock and premium matters did not arise just this year. We have had differences of opinion since last year. Most of the ministers agreed with me. But Minister Koson said that this matter was his responsibility. He asked to bear sole responsibility. He put his position as minister on the line as a guarantee. And so he was allowed to implement his stock and premium policies. But these policies have proven to be worthless. This is why rice prices have fallen. When the merchants were forced to stockpile rice, the grade of rice was not stipulated. And so what the merchants have done to reduce costs is to stock rice brokens or low-quality rice. If the Ministry of Commerce has the merchants form a group, if they try to sell rice to Senegal or other African countries, in the end we will end up losing a large share of the African market for low-grade rice.

This year, exports will be less than 4 million tons as compared with the 4.5 million tons exported last year. This is why there is a lot of rice left from last year. This has resulted in rice prices being lower than last year. This policy has forced exporters to keep rice brokens, or stock, to show the government so that it will allow them to export rice. I feel that we have tried this for a year now without result. This has been a failure and so it is time to make a change. I am not being stubborn.

[Question] Doesn't the increased value of the good-quality rice that is exported compensate for the low-quality rice that is stockpiled?

[Answer] Instead of being able to sell both our good-quality and low-grade rice, the exporters must stockpile the low-grade rice in order to be allowed to export goods. Also, they have formed a group to sell to certain African countries at a minimum price based on the policy of the Ministry of Commerce. This is why less low-grade rice has been sold this year.

[Question] In a free trade system, if the exporters sell the rice at a high price on the world market but continue to put pressure on the prices of the mills and farmers, what guarantees will there be for the farmers?

[Answer] If we let everyone compete, no one will be able to pressure others. People will not be able to pressure others if there are a large number of exporters who can export freely and if there are a large number of mills that can compete against each other. But the stock policy gives the large exporters an advantage over the small exporters. It will be the exporters with great financial power that will be able to export goods. This will limit competition and so people can put pressure on prices. If there are a large number of exporters, if one doesn't buy, another will. If a person's costs are lower, he can sell lower and so no one will be able to squeeze anyone else. Exporters will not suffer losses because of people squeezing prices. Normally, there is competition unless the government implements a policy, a quota policy, to limit competition.

[Question] But we can't compete with others on the world market.

[Answer] The reason why we can't compete is that we have tied the hands of our people. If costs were allowed to drop as low as possible and there was no export tax, rice premium or stock requirement.... At present, we can compete with others. The United States has pulled back greatly. The United States is having trouble selling its rice because of its high prices and so it has lost markets to us.

The United States can sell rice to the EEC at a higher price. But the Hong Kong, Malaysian and Singapore markets all belong to Thailand. The people in the EEC countries have higher incomes and so quality is an important issue. Besides this, we have developed our goods in order to capture a greater share of the market. As for prices, our prices are FOB at the port. The U.S. prices are C and F, that is, they include transportation charges. The United States also extends long-term credit of 10, 20 or 30 years to importers in Europe. Interest of only 4 percent is available from the CCC (Consumer Credit Corporation). If these things are considered, their prices are now lower than ours. But we are a poor country. We want to earn foreign currency. No one would be foolish enough to buy expensive goods.

But today there is one rice mill in Ayuthaya, the Riceland Company, that has found a good-quality rice that suits the tastes of Europeans. It gets \$100 a ton more for its rice than do the other mills.

[Question] Is there any chance that we will set paddy prices based on domestic rice consumption instead of foreign prices?

[Answer] We can't do that. To do that, we would have to do things like Japan. The government would have to purchase all the rice. That would require much money. An underdeveloped country with a weak financial position such as Thailand can't do that. In Japan, only 12 percent of the people are farmers. And fewer than half of those grow rice. Thus, they can use the taxes of the other 80 percent to purchase the rice. But if only halfway measures are used

like this, this is just a waste of money. No one benefits, except the rice mills and the commercial banks that serve the mills.

[Question] More rice is consumed domestically than is exported. Why is the export rice used to set prices?

[Answer] It is a marketing principle that the surplus sets the price. Suppose that for some item supply is 10 units and demand is 10 units. If demand drops by one unit, the price of all the units, not just one unit, will fall. Or if demand increases by one unit, all the units will increase in price.

(Question) What do you think about the SAP withdrawing from the government?

[Answer] That is not my business. I am a researcher and observer. My job is to suggest ideas. I say whatever I think is right. If I worried only about the stability of the government, my ideas would all be biased. My duty is to say what I think is right even if that is bad for the stability of the government. That is the way I am.

[Question] At the 17 October meeting of the work committee to find a solution to this problem, what can be done to get out of this situation?

[Answer] I will say the same things that I just told you.

[Question] Are you afraid of not being able to reach an agreement?

[Answer] If an agreement can't be reached, I don't know what we will do. I will stand by what I have said. I will not change my ideas. Perhaps no one will listen to me. But that is what I will say.

As for MPs questioning whether the prime minister knows about this, I want to say that in the b years that I have served as an advisor to the prime minister, he has never told me what to think or say. He has given me full freedom to say what I think. These are my real views.

Suppose that I was not an advisor but just a university professor, I would still say the same thing. I would say the same thing regardless of my position. I am not being stubborn.

Some say that I should be dismissed. I am ready to leave at any time. I am ready to leave whenever the prime minister, who is the one who appointed me to this position, wants me to. All he has to do is say the word and I will leave. I am not attached to any position. But I have never threatened to leave. If I leave, I will do so of my own accord. I have never made such threats. If the prime minister asks me to leave, I will do so without making a fuss. I won't feel sorry. But as long as I hold this position, I have to give my opinions. The duty of an advisor is to give ideas, not to implement things. Those who implement things must take responsibility. But even though my duty is to give ideas, I have always taken responsibility for my ideas. If you want to ask me about that, I will be glad to explain.

As for the charge that I insulted the farmers by saying that we should throw the rice in the river, I did not say that I said the same thing that I told you earlier. I said the same thing to the economic ministers. I was just using an analogy in order to make things clearer.

As for the charge that scholars get their views out of textbooks, I want to say that economics textbooks do not say anything about Thai rice. Real knowledge or theory comes from practice or experience. I have always done this. I have studied things based on actual practices and the facts. I have watched the market situation. I have watched things at Thakhao Kamnansong and at Songwat. I have watched the exporters.

Actually, all that the other side has is a theory. It may or may not be correct. That has not yet been proven. This is something that must be understood clearly. All these data have been collected. They do not come from a textbook. I have obtained these data from experience and market realities. I have studied this matter for a long time. And I am not the only one who has studied this. Colleagues of mine, including Professor Amma (Sayamwala) and Professor Choemsak (Pinthong), have studied this, too. We have talked about this for a long time.

11943

CSO: 4207/50

TAPIOCA FARMERS PRESSURE HOUSE SPEAKER ON EEC TRADE

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 17 Oct 85 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Farmers Put Pressure on Uthai to Repeal the Tapioca Treaty With the EEC"]

[Excerpt] At approximately 1100 hours on 16 October, 80 representatives of the tapioca farmers in Chonburi Province came to parliament and met with Mr Uthai Phimchaichon, the speaker of the House of Representatives who is an MP from Chonburi Province and who is the leader of the Progressive Party. This group of farmers was led by Mr Niyom Chulaserikun, the vice president of the Thai Tapioca Production Plant Association, who was acting on behalf of the president of the association. The farmers made appeals concerning the depressed price of tapioca. It is difficult to sell tapioca because of the agreement reached by the government with the EEC.

After giving him a letter of appeal, Mr Niyom told Mr Uthai that the tapioca farmers are worried about the agreement with the EEC. This agreement will expire in 1986. On 21 October, representatives from the EEC will come to Thailand to negotiate an extension. His group wants this treaty repealed so that the farmers can be their own boss. He asked the speaker of the House to help.

Mr Uthai thanked the Tarmers for seeing the importance of having MPs. Whenever they have a problem, they can come and appeal for help. They could not do this if the country was a dictatorship. He said that this is what he has fought for.

Mr Uthai said that he is an MP from Chonburi and that he has constantly followed the tapioca problem. He said that he would submit an urgent note to the prime minister on this problem that afternoon.

"After considering things carefully and monitoring trade activities with the EEC, I agree with the farmers on the need to repeal this treaty. I don't understand why we have to have a binding agreement like this. We should have free trade," said Hr Uthai.

Mr Niyom and the other farmer representatives told him about the plight of the farmers. They said that before Thailand signed this treaty with the EEC, the price of tapioca was quite high. But after this treaty was signed, the price dropped.

Later on, in an interview with reporters, Mr Uthai said that this treaty with the EEC has put Thailand at a disadvantage. It will expire in 1986. Unless it is specifically revoked 1 year in advance, it will be extended automatically for another 3 years. Thus, Thai tapioca sales to the EEC would be limited to 4.5 million tons a year to 1989.

"I beg the government to take a special interest in this. Tapioca earns much money for the country. The prime minister has made telephone calls to the United States about the textile problem, and some of the capital for this comes from abroad. But the tapioca problem affects more than 10 million farmers. Billions of baht have been lost," said Mr Uthai.

11943 CSO: 4207/50

LEADER OF 1973 STUDENT UPRISING PROFILED. UPDATED

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 15 Oct 85 p 4

[From Then to Now column: "Kriangkamon Laohaphairot, the Former Secretary-General of the National Student Center of Thailand"]

[Text] "The date '14 October' marks the birth of our Thai-style democracy. If the events of that day had not taken place, we would not have the freedom of speech that we have today." That was the opening remark made by Mr Kriangkamon Laohaphairot, who, together with tens of thousands of others, fought for democracy during the time of the military dictationship of Field Marshal Thanom Kittikhachon and Field Marshal Praphat Charusathaen.

He served as secretary-general of the National Student Center of Thailand after Mr Sombat Thamrongthanyawong, who is wanted by the Special Branch Division, from June 1975 to June 1976. He worked to instill democratic ideals. When the dark storm broke, he abandoned his studies and fled into the countryside prior to the events of 6 October 1976. He had been a third-year student in the Faculty of Law at Chulalongkorn University.

In 1981, he returned to the university. And in 1982 he abandoned the social struggle and went into business. Today, Mr Kirangkamon works as an aluminum and glass installation constructor in Bang Khen even though he obtained his law degree. He has a son 1 year old.

"I had to do this to support my family. If I didn't, there would be no one to support the family. My parents had faced hardships for a long time and so I had to help. But once everything is all right, I definitely plan to play a political role again. I will join a political party first. Those of my generation can now begin to help society."

The former secretary-general of the NSCT is now 30 years old. He loves to read, and he follows national events avidly. If he is free and someone invites him to give a lecture or participate in a debate, he accepts willingly since he feels that this is one way to help society.

"Every October, I think about the democratic movement and the fight for justice and a better life. I think about what progress has been made, and I remember those who were killed. After reviewing things, I always see that the movement for democracy and justice has not come to an end. The social atmosphere has changed. The form and contents of the movement are different. We now face economic problems. We have to talk about economic matters and find a way to help each other."

Our problem is what to do today and tomorrow.

11943 CSO: 4207/45

FISHERIES PROBLEMS WITH MALAYSIA

Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 Oct 85 p 5

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR
Malaysia is seeking to crack down on
illegal fishing by Thai
fishermen without
marring the nation's
strong relations with
Thailand, agriculture
and foreign ministry
officials said

Pressure is rising from Malaysian fishermen to act against Thai intruders into Malaysian waters. There have been threats of nationwide picketing and blockading of estuaries of rivers.

Malaysia's 100,000 fishermen and their 400,000 dependents wield strong political influence in this nation of 15 million.

The officials and some Association of Southeast Asian Nations diplomats, who did not want to be named, said the two countries have long cooperated in stopping arms and narcotics smuggling and suppressing communist guerrillas operatalong SHIRE their 650common kilometre border.

They said Malaysia is anxious not to let the current fishing problem get out of hand and harm cooperation in other fields.

Malaysian fishermen's associations

Thai claim that fishing boats, espe-cially trawlers, are destroying their nets at sca, stealing their catches, nets, and boats, and chasing them away from their own exclusive economic zone which stretches 321 kilometres from Malaysia's shores

Agriculture ministry officials said 35. Thai boats with 600 fishermen had been arrested this year, compared to 10 boats with 200 fishermen last year."

Deputy Agriculture Minister Goh Cheng Teik, in reply to questions in Parliament on Oct 21, said 48 foreign boats had been seized in Malaysian waters between January and September this year. Some Ind ones ian. Taiwanese and other boats have also been

seized

Some Thai fishermen have been warned and released while others have been jailed. No exact figures are available. but the latest group of Thais were jailed on Monday at Besut, 320 kilometres northeast of here Fourteen Thats were sentenced to between two and nine months in jail and their two trawler boats confiscated

Mahmud Mansor, chairman of the Trengganu State Fisheries Committee, told reporters Monday that local fishermen had decided to postpone a blockade on the Trengganu Estuary as long as the government continues to take action against the Thais.

Mahmud said that since last week 12 Thai trawlers with 84 aboard have been seized in waters off Trengganu state alone.

Agriculture Minister Narong Wongwan, in talks here on Sept 4 with his Malaysian counterpart Anwar Ibrahim, said Thailand understood Malaysia's need to enforce control over its exclusive conomic zone and that Thailand would do its best to deter

Thai fishermen from fishing in Malaysian waters

Narong said dwind ling fish resources in That waters had driven some That fishermen into Malaysian waters. He said joint deep sea fishing ventures proposed by Malaysia at the talks should satisfy the That fishermen's needs to some extent.

Hangkok on Oct 23 announced new tough penalties for Thais encroaching into Malaysian and foreign waters. The Thai government said 74 Thai trawlers with about 880 crewmen were being held in Malaysia, Vietnam, Burma, Indonesia and India for territorial violations.

Piodprasop Suraswadi, deputy director general of the Thai Agriculture Department, said Thaisconvicted would be fined a maximum of 200,000 baht and given five years in iail.

Abu Bakar Rautin Ibrahim, Malaysia's Fisheries Development Authority chairman, welcomed the Thai announcement, saying it was proof of Bangkok's good intentions.—

BOARD OF TRADE BUSINESS FORECAST

Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Nov 85 p 25

[Text]

HAILAND'S economy in 1985 has encountered severe doldrums after reasonable growth rates in the two previous years. Several factors are responsible for the depressing state of affairs. For one thing, the world eco-nomy has faced stagnation. Industrialized countries have also adopted policies restricting imports. At the same time, a glut of agricultural products in the world market has also contributed to the problem.

Locally, the problems have stemmed mainly from the application of macro-level economic measures which have continued from the previous years, especially measures aimed at resolving the current account deficits which affected the country's official reserves and foreign debts. Some of the important measures in this connection include the limit on banks' credit extension, baht devaluation and tight fiscal and monetary policies.

These measures, coupled with external factors, have brought about a severe economic slump in the private businesses.

It is generally anticipated that for the rest of this year,

the country's economy will not be better than that during the first three quarters of the year. Some businesses, which have been hard hit, may have to go under.

To ascertain a clearer picture of the country's private sector, the Board of Trade of Thailand, in cooperation with the Thai Chamber of Commerce, decided to conduct a survey to submit the findings to the government. The BoT hopes that these findings will be useful and beneficial to the government's planning of economic plans and measures for the future.

The most important objective in carrying, out the survey is to determine how the macro-economic policies have affected private businesses at the micro level and how to carry out policies at the micro level to be compatible with the macro policies.

This survey included field work during July and September, this year, through the sending of questionnaires and direct interviews with senior executives as well as proprietors of business firms vital to the country's overall economy. A total of 400 cases were asked to respond and more than 200 business concerns offered very good cooperation by offering comprehensive answers to questions

Although the survey was

conducted within a limited period of time and could not cover all business areas, the information gathered therefrom is considered adequate to point to the genuine economic conditions and problems facing the local business circles.

GENERAL SITUATION: FROM BAD TO WORSE

The private business rector had in fact begun to feel the squeeze since 1983 but the magnitude of the problems gathered severity in 1984 and the recession continued to get worse to a critical point, especially during the first eight months of 1985.

The survey found that production and trading in various businesses encountered severe slow-down. Industries which used to enjoy high growth rates on a constant basis were forced to cut down on production due to lower sales. Small and medium sized businesses which had limited financing base almost gave up on their attempts to rescue their own positions. Quite a few closed down temporarily

Entrepreneurs in several industries, especially those in the construction and construction material fields and operating on a small or medium scales, simply went under without hopes of being revived. Only big concerns

with high financing capacity and production as well as management efficiency managed to withstand the severe test. Even then, they, too, were forced to cut down on production capacities. Many began to lay off workers to reduce costs.

Executives surveved shared more or less similar views over the gloomy situation. They attributed the causes of the economic stagnation to three main reasons.

1 Global economic stagna-

tourn

2 Major declines in world prices for agricultural products.

3 The Thai government's tight fineal and economic policies in the past two years which were aimed at trying to solve the problems of trade deficits, balance of payments and fiscal position overall but, such measures pushed down the country's economy even more, adding to the impact of external factors.

CONSTRUCTION: 50% DROP

This is perhaps the hardest-hit sector It experienced the first blow after the baht devaluation last November, forcing up prices imported construction equipment and materials although construction fees did not rise accordingly. The next blow was in the form of the government's decision to cut down on budgetary allocations for construction projects. The local general economic slowdown also cut down on private construction activities

On the average, the private sector's construction projects amounted to about 9,000 to 10,000 million bah; while the government sector's construction activities were about 7,000 million baht. But this year's government construction spending will be cut down to no more than 5,000 million baht while total construction activities in the country will not exceed 11,000 million baht, representing a drop by 50% this

year, compared to 1984's decline of 35.5%

A large number of small and medium-sized construction firms have collapsed, causing loss of many jobs. The third quarter of this year is not expected to pick up because new construction projects are few and far between. Competition is fierce and the government has decided to show down numerous large-scale projects.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS: MORE BAD NEWS

Although production and marketing of steel ruds in the first eight months of 1985 might have gone up by 23.4% and 15.9% respectively compared to those in 1984, the consumptions was mainly due to projects carried over from the previous year. The rest of the year is far from promising for this item.

Cement production for the first eight months of this year dropped by 0.4% compared to that in the previous year and total sales volume during the same period rose by only 0.8%. For the rest of the year, the expectation is a slowdown because of the decline in demand and government construction programmes.

Production and marketing of steel pipes for the first eight months were down and the remaining four months of the year appear to maintain the same level because the market remains sluggish. Barrier's imposed by foreign countries, especially the US,

Will affect exports

Zinc products will also suffer because of the lower purchasing power of farmers. Fierce: competition among local producers has also made matters worse. Because of the high inventories required for this industry, workers have been laid off in this field to cut down on production for the sake of survival. Production and sales of zinc products for the first eight months went down by 14.5% and 15.4% respec-

tively during the first eight months. Things will continue to be singgish on this front

Tiles also suffered a 3% drop in production for the first eight months while sales volume generally declined at a Jugher level. The glass industry, known to be efficient and resistant against economic impact, registered only a 6% increase in production. But both production and sales for the remaining part of the year will go down. Iron sheets dropped in production by 26.9% in the first eight months and sales went down by 18%, partly due to tough competition among producers fighting against imports. Chemical industry also

Chemical industry also fixed similar problems. Production during the first eight months went down by 10%, with further drops expected for the rest of the year especially in the paint industry, again because of the construction shrink.

Trading in chemical products managed to survive the balit devaluation but with the new wave of problems, some of those who tailed to adjust to the new conditions have partly gone under

AUTOMATIVE INDUSTRY: 25-30% DECLINE

Production costs rose sharply for the automative industry after the baht devaluation and tax adjustments earlier this year. During the first eight months, production and sales dropped by 25.9% and 23.7% respectively. The rest of the year offers no brighter prospects.

The tax impact pushed up the costs of local car assembly activity. Companies which failed to consolidate their marketing strategies suffered from considerable sales dropa. Some assembly plants censed operations and many workers had to be laid off.

Motorcycle production and sales for the first eight months dropped by 31.3% and 16.7% respectively compared to the same period the previous year. Twee production also suffered a 20% and 30% drops in production and sales.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY: ONE PROBLEM AFTER ANOTHER

Garments production rose by 4% during the first eight months while production of cloth sheets dropped by 6% because garments could still find good foreign markets. During the last quarter of the year, textile products will be hard hit because the local market won't pick up and foreign countries have imposed a series of harsh restrictions, especially the United States. Many textile factories have clused down.

HOTEL INDUSTRY: SLIGHT PICK-UP

The baht devaluation belied push up the botel business slightly. Twelve botels surveyed reported that their occupancy rates during the first eight months averaged 68%, up by 15.36% compared to the same period in the previous year, the direct result of an increase in the number of tourists.

The remaining four months of 1985 will continue to see tough competition among hotels. Although it had been earlier anticipated that during the last four months of this year, the hotel room occupancy rate should be better than the first eight months by about 11%, the Sept 9 abortive coup did affect the country's image to a certain extent.

/9274 CSO: 4200/324

DEPARTMENT STORES: NO NEW JOBS

Although a total of 35 department stores opened up during the past two years, the had economy and fierce competition put many of them in a financial squeeze. Employment did not pick up too significantly as a result. It was pointed out that existing department stores had to lay off personnel to reduce costs while the new ones chose to recruit only those with experience.

Those who were surveyed said they were affected by the limit on banks' loan batension, higher costs of products while the public purchasing power didn't go up Total sales of department stores during the first eight mouths, slowed down from that of the previous year and employment dropped by 10%.

RESTAURANTS: 20-50% DECLINE

Many new restaurants emerged in the past two years, resulting in total business drop by between 20-50% in the whole industry due mainly to the bad economy in the country and people just couldn't afford to eat out as much as before. The situation for the rest of 1985 is not expected to pick up.

ELECTRICAL GOODS: SERIOUS EFFECTS

Electrical goods production for the first eight months dropped by 20%, with further declines for the rest of the year, due to the

materials and imported parts, pushin approduction

Hard were lee and other wand equipment as well as handy calculators whose import duties were jacked up in early 1985, encouraging more smuggling into the country.

BEER AND LIQUORS: SEVERE IMPACT FELT

The recent tax increases forced down production and sales of beer during the first eight months of this year by 29.2% and 29.6% respectively, with further drops for the rest of the year because of the unfavourable economic atmosphere and lower purchasing power of the people in general.

Laquor production for the eight month period dropped by about 10% and sales were affected considerably. Mckhong reported a 40% daily sales decline and Kwangthong reported a 50% drop. The remaining four months will see further drops although the new 12 distillerus of Sura Thip Group might have started the trial runs as of August, this year.

SOFTDRINKS: BETTER NEWS

Total production and sales of softdrinks picked up slightly because they were not affected by tax increases like beer and liquor But sales of softdrinks for the first eight months rose by only 2.1% compared to the same period the year before while production climbed by 4%.

PADDY PRICE SUPPORT MECHANISM REPORTED

Bangkok THE NATION in English 8 Nov 85 p 18

[Text]

THE Commerce Ministry has distributed a diagram showing the roles of various parties concerned in the paddy price support scheme for the 1985-86 cropping and how they relate.

The diagram is not easy to follow, partly because money flows, initiatives, instructions, supervision and contacts are all indicated with the same arrows, and the directions indicated are also confusing.

Basically, it is easiest to view the diagram as a map with the four main points of the compass

representing the main sectors involved. To the "north" is the Administrative Committee supervising the programme. This will oversee the work of the Central Operations Centre. First reports indicate that the committee consist of leading officials of the ministries concerned. The minister of commerce will take the chair, with a Prime Minister's Office minister deputizing. Other members will include permanent secretaries from the Ministries of Commerce, the Interior and Agriculture.

Director generals of foreign trade, local administration, and internal trade will also be on the committee (the la_G_' as secretary), as will the governor of the Bank of Thailand and chairmen and presidents of the Board of Trade, the Rice Mills Association, the Rice Exporters Association, the Thail Bankers' Association, the Central Rice Market at Tha Rong Mo, and the Central Committee of Farmers Groups of Thailand.

The main functions of the committee are reported to include monitoring the implementation of the programme and the "behaviour of the rice mills"; considering appeals from individuals, publicizing the details of the principles of the programme, taking legal action against those who break the law, and the setting out, monitoring and amendment of the regulations under which the programme is implemented.

At the "centre" of the map is the Central Operations Centre, based in the Internal Trade Department, under the charge of the department's director-general. It will be the operational nerve centre implementing the programme

Local committees and operational centres (located "northwest" on the map) will play similar functions to the national set-up at province and district levels. These will be under the direction of local officials and main private sector figures, and will essentially be under the auspices of the Interior Ministry For example, the provincial level committees will be chaired by the relevant province's governor, and the district level committees by the district officer.

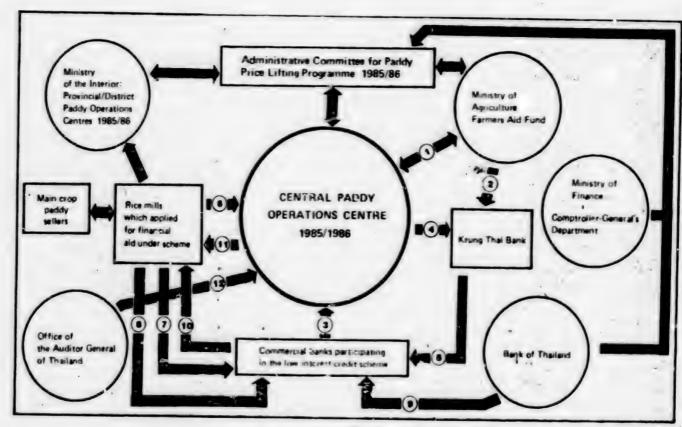
level committees by the district officer

To the "east" is the government financial sector the Finance Ministry, the Bank of Thailand and the Krung Thai Bank Located "northeast" is the Farmers' Aid Fund under the Agriculture Ministry. The Fund's sole function is to fork out 468 million baht, the whole of the government's subsidy for the scheme, which will be used to supply low interest credit as compensation for mills complying with their puddy stockholding obligation.

The money will be held in Krung Thai Bank accounts for payment to the "south," that is, the commercial banks participating in the programme These will be under the supervision of the Bank of Thailand and will supply the compensatory low-interest credit to the millers, having drawn the money from the Krung Thailank

To the "west" are the rice mills, supplied with paddy by farmers or traders, and compelled to buy five per cent paddy with 14 per cent moisture at a minimum of 3,000 baht per ton, or not at all. They will also be required to hold paddy stocks if they want to be eligible for credit at no more than 9 per cent interest.

The exact level of stockholding varied depending on the date and the type of rice. The programme starts on December 1. By December 15, the mills seeking low interest credit have to hold stocks of paddy and milled rice equivalent to ten times their daily capacities. By December 15, the level must have risen to 15 times, by January 15 to 20 times, by January 31 to 30 times, and from then on to the end of April, stocks must not be below 30 times the daily capacity.



From April 30 to November 30, 1986 the credit will still be available, but only for stocks of main crop rice.

In addition, the rice mills are required to buy paddy in each of the periods up to the end of January.

For mills dealing in glutinous rice separate regulations are to be enforced.

Millers who do not abide by the conditions of the low interest credit offer, or who purchase paddy at less than the minimum price will be liable to prosecution under the relevant laws. If they infringe the minimum price limit, they will be liable to fines of up to 100,000 baht or imprisonment of up to five years, or both. But first they will have to be caught.

Key:

(1). 468 million baht drawn from Farmers Aid Fund. (2). Money paid into programme bank account. (3). Commercial banks notify Central Opera-tions Centre of their participation in the scheme. (4). Order made to pay compensation into accounts of commercial banks participating in the scheme. (5). Money paid into paddy scheme account. (6). Mills notify Central Operations
Central Operations
Centre of their participation in the scheme.
(7). Mills apply to
commercial banks for credit and notify amount of aid reques-ted. (8). Mills apply to commercial banks for compensation. (9). Central bank checks payment of credit. (10). Commercial banks credit mills' accounts with compensation. compensation. (11). Central Operations Centre checks credit and paddy stocks at mills. (12). Auditing Credit.

/9274

CSO: 4200/324

BRIEFS

PREM UNHARMED AFTER ACCIDENT—Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon presided over celebrations of the Loy Krathong traditional festival in Sukhothai Province at 2000 yesterday. At about 2030 one of the flares used in the celebrations veered off horizontally, instead of shooting up vertically, toward the crowd which attended the festival on the opposite side of the pond from where the prime minister was seated. The flare hit Upha Bamphen near her ear and exploded, causing general confusion in the crowd and wounding Upha's face, neck, and chest. Five others were also slightly injured. Upha is receiving medical attention at the provincial hospital. General Prem was not harmed because he was seated on the opposite side of the pond where the flare made its unintended flight. [Excerpts] [Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 27 Nov 85 pp 1, 20] /9604

EDUCATIONAL CHANNEL GETS WAIVER--Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon issued an order relaxing electricity-conserving measures for the Public Relations Department's TV channel 11 allowing it to broadcast educational programs for Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University and Ramkhamhaeng University 1830-2000 without carrying advertisements. The order is effective 1 December. [Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 21 Nov 85 p 3] /9604

NEW ZEALAND'S NEW AMBASSADOR--New Zealand Ambassador to Thailand (Bush Macdonald Brown) paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon at Government House at 0930 today on the occasion of his taking up his post in Thailand. [Summary] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 22 Nov 85] /9604

MINISTER DEFENDS WEAPONS PURCHASES—Asked about comments that the Defense Ministry has spent a lot on weapons purchases, Deputy Defense Minister Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat told reporters at Government House this morning before attending a Cabinet meeting that we buy weapons from foreign countries because we still cannot produce them by ourselves, and that there have been only a few such purchases. However, since the payment for each purchase is high, it seems that the ministry has spent a lot of money. Unlike the Defense Ministry, other agencies purchase frequently but with lower payments, so their spendings seem not so much. The deputy defense minister continued that each armed force has spent money to procure weapons for national security defense within the annual budgets allocated to them in accordance with the law. These allocations will have to be returned to the Finance Ministry if not spent. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 19 Nov 85] /9604

OBJECTIONS TO ARMY POLITICAL ROLE -- A poll taken among female intellectuals in Thailand on democratic politics shows that the majority hold liberal views. Mrs Kamala Sukphanitkhanthaprap and Mr Phonsak Phongphaeo, instructors with the Faculty of Political Science at Chulalongkorn University, conducted a poll on "Female Intellectuals: A Study of the Political and Social Views of Female Instructors at Chulalongkorn University, Sinakharinwirot University (Prasanmit campus) and the National Institute of Development Administration." It was found that Thai female intellectuals hold liberal political views; that is, they hold democratic views and respect the political agreements. As for their views on political leaders, the poll showed that the majority of the female intellectuals attach great importance to having political leaders who have been elected by the people directly based on the principles of a democratic form of administration. They are opposed to people gaining political power in other ways, such as a revolution or coup d'etat. As for their view on the role of the military in politics, the majority of the female intellectuals want the military to stay out of politics. They want the military to focus on its main responsibility, defending the country, and not get involved in administering the country. [Text] [Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 14 Oct 85 p 2] 11943

LOCAL SHIPBUILDING, USSR AT CAM RANH -- On the afternoon of 14 October, after officiating at a ceremony to launch a patrol boat, Admiral Niphon Sirithon, the RTN CINC, talked with reporters at the Ital-Thai Marine shipyard. He said that Thailand's present policy is to build ships locally whenever this is possible. But there are certain types of ships that have complex weapons systems. We are not sure if we will be able to build these types. These types of ships will be equipped with modern weapons systems. For example, they will be equipped with guns that use a modern fire-control system. As for the movements of foreign ships, Admiral Niphon said that at present, there is activity at the naval base at Cam Ranh in Vietnam. The forces there have been strengthened slightly. Surface ships, submarines and aircraft operate from that base. However, today, our naval forces are capable of defending the country if the need should arise. If a great power gives them support, we can ask our allies for help. A reporter asked how signing the joint Thai-U.S. Logistics Support Agreement would help Thailand. Admiral Niphon said that this agreement will benefit our country greatly. We use many of the same types of weapons as the United States. Thus, it will be easy to obtain parts. [Text] [Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 15 Oct 85 pp 3, 2] 11943

CSO: 4207/45

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NGUYEN VAN LINH AT MILITARY REGION 9 MEETING

OW241253 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] The command of Military Region 9 held a meeting in Can Tho to celebrate the 40th founding anniversary of the Military Region, 20 November 1945 to 20 November 1985 and receive a Gold Star Order awarded by the party and state.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended.

At this meeting, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, empowered by the Council of State, pinned the Gold Star Order, our state's highest order, on the military flag.

Speaking at the meeting, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh upheld the traditions of the Mekong Delta Armed Forces, the trust for the entire country in the past two wars, and the hope for the entire people in national construction and defense.

/9599

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SOUTH CRACKS DOWN ON SMALL BILL HOARDERS

OW302344 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Recently, a number of southern provinces, including Quang Nam-Danang, have uncovered a number of cases of hoarding small-denomination bills on the market and causes difficulties for our people's everyday life. Also involved in those cases were a number of state-run store assistants who, blinded by greed, carried out an enemy scheme designed to undermine our currency. The provinces, Ho Chi Minh City included, have resolutely punished those saboteurs. Orders were issued to remove from stores signs asking customers to have small bills ready before buying goods, because it had a bad effect on our people's psychology. Also, instructions were issued to banks at all levels to take appropriate measures and orders given to business units, warning them against refusing to sell goods to cutomers who have no small bills.

Public security and market management forces, in coordination with mass organizations, have controlled, uncovered and arrested small-bill hoarders, who made a profit on the bills.

A number of provinces have held open court sittings to try those who take advantage of the situation to sabotage our currency, thus enabling the broad masses to see through the enemy's insidious scheme of undermining our economy and to remain vigilant and struggle effectively against enemy saborage schemes. In Many areas, public security and people's control forces have been widely used to detect and arrest miscreants guilty of similar activities.

Party organizations, mass organizations, trade unions, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, and the Vietnam Women's Union have held meetings to expose the enemy scheme and motivate people to heighten their vigilance, exert their right to mastery, foil small-bill hoarders' actions, and check antipropaganda allegations and false rumors about our currency.

The related work in many localities has been fruitful, and that is an experience for other localities to study and learn from.

/6662

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

DONG THAP SMUGGLING CASES--The Dong Thap Province has discovered and tried 223 cases of smuggling of goods worth more than 8 million dong. In strategically important areas such as the border district of Hong Ngu, the cities of Sa Dec and Cao Lanh, and on the riverways linking the border with Ho Chi Minh City, the province has concentrated its forces and mobilized the masses to combat smuggling. Thanks to these efforts, it has uncovered many major cases of goods trafficking, hoarding, and forgery. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Nov 85 BK] /6662

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

NHAN DAN WELCOMES RAJIV GANDHI

BK270738 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vientamese 2300 GMT 26 Nov 85

[NHAN DAN 27 November editorial: "Warmly Welcome Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of the Republic of India";

[Text] Today the Vietnamese people are very delighted to welcome Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi who pays an official friendly visit to the SRV. By choosing Vietnam the first country in Asia for a visit of the head of the Indian Government, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has shown the special sentiment of the Indian people and government toward the Vietnamese people and nation.

On the occasion of this great event for the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and India, the Vietnamese people are elated to welcome Prime Minister Gandhi, esteemed envoy of the great Indian people, who outstandingly and faithfully continues the cause of Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi, and who has made great and important contributions to the cause of national construction and defense of India.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's visit to Vietnam is a very great and important event in the history of the Vietnam-India friendship and cooperation, built and forged by the late President Ho Chi Minh and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. The visit to Vietnam by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in 1954, the friendly visit to India by President Ho Chi Minh in 1958; the successive visits to India by Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong, especially the visit by CPV General Secretary Le Duan; and the meeting between Council of State Chairman Truong Chinh and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in New Delhi, all these have brilliantly strengthened the Vietnam-India relationship, the pure and exemplary relations.

Welcoming Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, the Vietnamese people are delighted to see great achievements scored by the Indian people during the past year under the clear-sighted leadership of the Indian prime minister. These are important achievements in uniting the people, firmly maintaining national unification, building the country, and carrying out the foreign policy of independence, peace, and nonalignment.

The Vietnamese people welcome Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi with their friendly and sincere sentiment and their profound gratitude to the Indian prime minister and people, great friends of the Vietnamese people. The Vietnamese

people will never forget that in their struggle, they have always received sympathy and support of the Indian people. The rice research project in Con Mon, Hau Giang Province; the Murrah buffalo head in Song Be ricefields, various Indian train compartments running on the Thong Nhat railway, and the two-way trade system between the two countries and so forth, all these are eloquent manifestations of the development of the Vietnam-India relationship during the past several years. While the agressive forces are seeking to encircle, isolate, and weaken Vietnam, India has stood firmly by the Vietnamese side and provided it with valuable and effective assistance.

We have never forgotten various fine statements manifesting the profound sentiment of the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi toward the Vietnamese people. We have been moved in learning the recent touching statement by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi that the Indian Government and people always stand in the Vietnamese side and continued to strengthen the friendship and cooperation with and assistance to Vietnam.

The visit to the SRV by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is made at the time when the imperialists are conducting the nuclear arms race, threatening world peace, seeking all schemes, including using force to carry out aggression and interference into many countries' internal affairs, thereby creating a very dangerous war and tense situation in the world.

Vietnam and India as well as other Asian, African, and Latin American countries contend that the struggle for peace must be closely combined with the struggle for national independence and economic development. The Nonaligned Movement which Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is the chairman—the movement that has played a very important role in these struggles—has been highly valued by the Vietnamese people and other peoples in the developing countries. The reactionary warmongering forces are seeking to establish military and political alliances with militarist and expansionist forces in order to implement their Asian—African strategy, therby creating confrontation in this region, including the Indian Ocean.

This situation urgently requires the efforts by all of us, by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, by India and other nonaligned countries, and by progressive forces in Asia to foil and dark schemes of the reactionary forces.

Vietnam and India have many common characteristics: The two peoples share the same objective of maintaining peace, restoring national independence, and building and defending the fatherland. The two countries share the same concern on international and regional problems. The two peoples have an identity of views on the great potential in strengthening and consolidating the multifaceted cooperation between the two countries. We understand and trust each other.

The visit to Vietnam by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi will bring about new cooperation, quality, and development in the India-Vietnam relationship which is always fine and pure. This visit will greatly encourage the Vietnamese people in their cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland,

thereby contributing to restoring peace and stability in Southeast Asia, Asia, and the world.

The Vietnamese people warmly welcome Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and his delegation. We wish the prime minister and his delegation good health. We wish them brilliant success in this official friendly visit to Vietnam.

/12913

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

PHAM VAN DONG REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIANS

OW291231 Hanoi VNA in English 0801 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA 28 November—"The government and people of Vietnam vehemently denounce the criminal acts committed by the Israeli authorities, and reaffirm their consistent support for the Palestinian people's staunch and courageous fight for their sacred and inviolable national rights," said Chairman Pham Van Dong in a message to top U.N. officials.

The message, occasioned by the U.N. Day of International Solidarity with the Palestinian People, is addressed to Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, and Massamba Sarre, president of the Committee for the Implementation of the Palestinian People's Inviolable Rights.

Chairman Pham Van Dong wrote:

"Prompted and abetted by imperialism and other reactionary forces, and heedless of strong international protest the Israeli authorities are stubbornly pursuing its policy of aggression and expansion against the Arab peoples of terrorism and massacre against the Palestinians, breaking the unity of the Arab peoples in an attempt to thwart the just struggle of the Palestinian people for their inviolable and sacred national rights."

"More seriously still, the Israeli authorities recently sent aircraft to attack most barbarously the PLO headquarters in Tunis. This was an act of brazen aggression against Tunisia and the patriotic Palestinian forces: a brutal trampling upon international law and the U.N. Charter, an arrogant challenge to the Arab countries and peace and justice-loving forces all over the world."

"We are for the convening of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all parties concerned including the PLO and regard this as the best way for a settlement of the Middle East question," the Vietnamese leader added.

/12913

CSO: 4200/322

HANOI REPORTS MUTUAL ASSISTANCE BETWEEN HAI HUNG, VIENTIANE

BK281439 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Unattributed article: "Friendship Between Twin Provinces of Hai Hung and Vientiane"]

[Text] Hai Hung Province recently sent several teams of experts, cadres, and engineers to Vientiane, its twin province. In April of this year, a team of experts—well experienced in agriculture, planning, and trade—went to Vientiane to help their friends. Although the weather was hot and the material and technical facilities were in short supply, the cadres from Hai Hung still worked eagerly. Their self-denial and work were praised by people in Vientiane. One of their major tasks was to help their friends build the provincial capital.

In May, both sides accepted their city [words indistinct] -- projects that were highly valued by the LPDR Government. The twin provinces have cooperated and helped each other develop their own strengths. Hai Hung's strength lies in agriculture because of its rich experience in water conservancy work, while Vientiane's strength is in forestry because of its abundant forest resources. Hai Hung's cadres have been sent to Vientiane to assist in surveying and designing the 30-hectare crop seeding farm and in planning district water conservancy projects to be expanded later to the whole province. This will provide fully irrigated fields of high-yield rice to Vientiane.

Vientiane has 1.3 million hectares of forests with the capacity of 11 million cubic meters of timber and much rare and valuable game. Hai Hung's experts were recently sent to Vientiane to help their friends successfully design a timber factory with an annual output of 3,000 cubic meters of lumber. Vientiane has nearly 200 hectares of sugarcane, most of which is still processed manually. Hai Hung has helped its twin to design a sugar refinery with an annual output of 300 metric tons.

The potential of each province is being developed. The value of some products has also been enhanced. The trade sectors of the two provinces have signed a contract for goods exchange for 1985. A survey of the people's tastes and of consumer markets in the province has initially brought good results. Nearly all the goods sent from Hai Hung to Vientiane were produced by the handicrafts and artisan industry installations in Hai Hung and were made from local

materials. Vientiane has also paid for all the goods it has received from Hai Hung with its own products.

Although this economic cooperation has not been going on long, the results are really valuable.

/12913

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

LAO GENERAL WRITES ARTICLE FOR VPA JOURNAL.

BK271119 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, established on 2 December 1975, the fraternal LPDR will be 10 years old on 2 December this year. On this occasion, General Khamtai Siphandon, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of National Defense, and commander-in-cief of the LPA, has written an article for TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN entitled "Steadily Advance on the New Revolutionary Strategic Stance."

After recalling the situatio of the Lao revolution in 1975 and the birth of the LPDR, the article says: The wonderful victory in 1975 of the Lao revolution has elevated the Lao nation's stature to a new height in history. Upon calling this to mind today as well as forever more in the future, every Lao citizen, cadre, and soldier is filled with boundless pride. Exactly as comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP, assessed, this is indeed the most glorious and magnificent page of history of our nation that brought the most drastic and profound change to the destiny of our fatherland and ushered in an extremely brilliant era for building the immensely beloved Lao fatherland.

Next, the article points out the causes leading to the success of the Lao revolution and the birth of the LFDR on 2 December 1975. The article affirms: This was one of the favorable, very fundamental conditions for helping the Lao revolution as well as the Vietnamese and Cambodian revolutions develop and advance steadily with an ever increasing momentum. With regard to Southeast Asia and the rest of the world, the victory of the Lao revolution in 1975, together with the victories recorded by Vietnam and Cambodia, have greatly contributed to changing the balance of force in the region and opened up fine prospects for the development of the movement to struggle for national independence, peace, and stability in Southeast Asia. The victories of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia over the neocolonialist war of aggression waged by the United States have provided ample valuable experience for the world revolutionary movement and greatly encouraged the national liberation movement in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

The 1975 victory of the Lao revolution once again eloquently testifies to the truism once summed up by President Ho Chi Minh: Given favorable conditions for the revolutionary movement in today's era, any nation—though it may be small but with close unity and determination to fight in accordance with

correct political and military lines, and with positive support and assistance from the socialist camp and revolutionary peoples in the world-will surely defeat any imperialist aggressors, including the United States which is the imperialist chieftain.

After dealing with the viewpoints, lines, and policies adopted by the party and state of the LPDR in the past 10 years of national construction and defense, the article affirms: Over the past 10 years, the struggle between curselves and the enemy, which is closely linked with the struggle between the two roads, has been going on in an extremely complex and fierce manner. Guided by the party's revolutionary line for the new stage, the army and people of Laos, though having to cope with the frantic opposition and sabotage activities by both internal and external enemies and with their extremely cunning and perfidious schemes and tricks, and, at the same time, to overcome big, seemingly unsurmountable difficulties, have made extraordinary efforts to score brilliant achievements in all respects and record great, all-round, and fundamental successes. The LPDR, though still a young country, is standing firm and tall at the outpost of socialism in this region and is growing increasingly bigger and stronger. This is the most eloquent and all-pervasive proof testifying to the correct leadership of the party and strength of the Lao people of all nationalities in their endeavor to build and defend the country.

The article then deals with the maturity of the Lao people's armed forces over the past 10 years. It says: The extraordinary maturity in all respects of the people's armed forces over the past 10 years has served as an important guarantee for the cause of national defense and construction. As before, during the new revolutionary stage at present, the people's armed forces always deserve to be the backbone of all the people's undertakings to defend the fatherland. Standing combat ready while fighting and performing construction work while carrying out mass motivation activities at the grassroots level and engaging in production and economic development [word indistinct] Lao people's armed forces have rapidly grown big and strong in all respects.

The LPA is composed of main-force and local troops. Originally consisting of scattered infantry units fighting independently in each battlefield, it has been built into an army with standardized, concentrated, and unified units whose equipment is modernized step by step. The army's organizational structure has been reinforced with technical armed branches and services. The state has promulgated a syster governing the service of officers, a system of military ranks, and a salary system. All regulations and rules concerning command, political work, and military administration are being gradually perfected before their official adoption. The network of schools for training commanding and political officers, and the rear service and technical branches have been set up and are being expanded. The living conditions of troops have been greatly improved. At present, the fighting strength of main-force troops is much greater than before in terms of offensive, mobility, and firepower, as well as in terms of political quality, organization and command, and combat coordination.

To develop the aggregate strength of the people's war for national defense the party has paid special attention to promoting local military work. Units of the local armed forces have been broadly organized in suitable sizes, and they are well-equipped and well-trained to meet the requirements of combat involved in the people's war for national defense in each locality. The militia and self-defense forces have been strengthened everywhere in close conjunction with the mass movement for revolutionary actions at the grassroots level such as the movements to step up production or safeguard security and social order in villages, state farms, state forests, and enterprises. The mass armed forces always play an improtant strategic role in the undertaking to consolidate national defense and security at every basic unit in each area as well as throughout the area.

These great achievements of the Lao Army and people in defending and building the fatherland are inseparable from the successes in consolidating and strengthening the strategic and militant alliance between Laos and fraternal Vietnam and Cambodia, and from the alliance and all-round cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. Firmly grasping the party's line on international solidarity, the Lao Army and people have incessantly strengthened comprehensive cooperation among the three nations and considered the special alliance among the three countries of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia a vital role of the Lao revolution and the revolution of the three Indochinese countries. The stability and might of this alliance provides a firm backing and a source of added strength for the Lao Army and people to score many more successes in their undertaking to defend and build the fatherland. At the same time, the great successes recorded by the Laso Army and people over the past 10 years have made an important contribution to enhancing the strength of the strategic and militant alliance among the three countries.

At present, the special cooperation between Laos and Vietnam as well as among the three countries, and the cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries are being expanded to cover all aspects of life; and this has created new favorable conditions for the Lao revolution.

The Lao Army and people are forever grateful to the Vietnamese Army and people—loyal militant friends who are sharing the same combat trench in the fight against imperialism and hegemonistic expansionism and who are standing shoulder to shoulder with the Cambodian Army and people to firmly defend the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia.

The Lao Army and people forever bear in their minds the great services rendered by the Soviet Union, the pillar of revolution and world peace, and by other fraternal socialist countries which have, with a lofty internationalist spirit, unswervingly and wholeheartedly assisted the Lao people in their urdertaking to defend and build the fatherland.

The Lao revolution has, through 10 years of stalwart struggle and strenuous endeavor to defend and build the country, overcome untold challenges and scored great successes in all respects, and is steadily pushing forward. However, the enemy is very stubborn, and it has yet to relinquish its basic and long-term scheme of intensively sabotaging and weakening Laos for

subversive and annexation purposes. The struggle between ourselves and the enemy and the struggle between the two roads in Laos still remain long, drawnout, complex, and fierce. Our Lao Army and people are extremely vigilant. We are devoting all our will, energy, and talents and making use of all the time we have to make our country powerful in all respects—political as well as national defense and security, economic and cultural, and in the front line as well as in the rear—to consolidate the firm solidarity bloc of all nationalities, constantly strengthen the strategic and militant alliance between Laos and Vietnam and Cambodia, and increasingly develop international solidarity with the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist community.

The people's armed forces and the security force—the firm mainstay of the Lao revolution—are always worthy of the comendation given by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP. They remain boundlessly loyal to the revolutionary cause of the party; make sacrifices for the nation's independence and freedom, for the unity of all nationalities, and for the socialist ideals; overcome all difficulties and hardships; defeat all enemies; and fulfill all missions.

Under the LPRP's glorious leadership, the Lao Army and people will surely be able to firmly defend and successfully build the Lao socialist fatherland, thus making a positive contribution to consolidating peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

/12913

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

LAO GENERAL ADDRESSES SRV EMBASSY PERSONNEL

OW011255 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] A large number of our embassy cadres and specialists working in Laos met on the afternoon of 26 November to celebrate Laos' 10th national day, 2 December.

Senior General Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, army general chief of staff, and secretary of the Vientiane municipal party committee, also attended the meeting.

Addressing our cadres and specialists, Senior General Sisavat Keobounphan pointed out the significance of the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and profoundly analyzed the situation and the great successes the Lao people have socred in the past 10 years. He stressed: Those successes are closely linked to the great and efficient support and assistance of the party, government, army, and people of fraternal Vietnam.

On the occasion Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan expressed his sincere thanks for the Vietnamese people's assistance. He said: In the new stage of revolution, more than ever, the peoples of Laos and Vietnam, indeed, the peoples of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia, should strengthen their solidarity and step up their cooperative relations in all fields, in order to contribute to the success of each country's revolution.

On behalf of our embassy cadres and specialists, Ambassador Nguyen Xuan lauded the great success the Lao people have scored over the past 10 years. He stressed: Every Vietnamese cadre and specialist working in Laos will do his best to contribute to consolidating and developing the special friendship and all-round cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

/6662

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

LY VAN SAU ARTICLE MARKS CUBAN DIPLOMATIC TIES

OWO20859 Hanoi VNA in English 0742 GMT 2 Dec 85

/Text/ Hanoi VNA 2 Dec-On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Vietnam-Cuba diplomatic relations (2 December 1959-85), Ly Van Sau, vice president of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association, writes an article for the paper NHAN DAN praising the deep militant solidarity between Vietnam and Cuba.

Ly Van Sau wrote:

"The militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the two countries and two peoples stemming from the struggle against the common enemy for the common noble objectives, and based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, has demonstrated its great vitality over the past 25 years.

"Cuba was the first country in the world to accept a permanent representation office of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front in Havana, and then raised it to the status of a diplomatic mission. The Cuban Committee for Solidarity with South Vietnam (now the Cuban Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam) was among the earliest organizations of solidarity with Vietnam. It launched a nationwide campaign aimed at providing unconditional support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's fight against U.S. aggression."

He continues:

"At present, hundreds of research centers and state farms in Cuba bear Vietnamese names such as Ho Chi Minh or the names of Vietnamese heroes and heroines. Those units have been chosen as 'collective members' of the Cuban Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam to assume the main role in the activities for solidarity with Vietnam and to promote knowledge about Vietnam... These acts of militant solidarity culminated in the mutual visits of leaders of the two countries. In September 1973, comrade Fidel Castro led a Cuban party and government delegation to pay an official friendship visit to Vietnam. On 16 September 1973 he visited the then liberated area of the provisional revolutionary government and South Vietnam, and reiterated Cuba's wholehearted support for the Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. resistance war for national liberation.

"In March 1973, a Vietnamese party and government delegation led by Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and prime minister, paid an official friendship visit to Cuba.

In October 1982, a Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and president of the State Council, paid an official friendship visit to Cuba. On that occasion, President Truong Chinh and Prime Minister Fidel Castro signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation, which marked a new step in the development of the militant solidarity and multiform cooperation between the two countries."

The author further wrote:

"We rejoice over Cuba's rising international prestige, and warmly support its just stand initiated by comrade Fidel Castro aimed at awakening the Latin American peoples and uniting them in a broad struggle against the imperialists' brutal policy of economic exploitation and demancing the establishment of a new international economic order.

"We firmly believe that the fraternal friendship and unshakable militant solidarity between Vietnam and Cuba will continually develop and will for ever a source of encouragement for the two peoples to advance towards new successes in national construction and defense."

/12228

CSO: 4200/344

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON LAO ECONOMIC COOPERATION

BK031549 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 3 Dec 85

/Text/ On the 10th National Day of the LPDR, 2 December, Mr Dang Thi, chairman of the Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation with Laos and Kampuchea, has granted an interview to radio the Voice of Vietnam on the economic and cultural cooperation between Vietnam and Laos.

Asked about the results of the economic and cultural cooperation between Vietnam and Laos in recent years, Cahirman Dang Thi said:

After the complete liberation of the two countries in 1975, Vietnam and Laos signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation. Later on, the two governments signed an agreement on economic, cultural, and scientific cooperation, and decided to set up an intergovernmental commission on economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries. They then signed an agreement on aid and loan in the 1978-80 period and another one for the 1980-85 period. The intergovernmental commission meets annually to review its work and work out plans for the next year.

Vietnam has met with numerous difficulties and hardship. However, it has tried its best to fulfill its international obligation. Vietnam has given nongratuitous aid to Laos and gradually increased their cooperation for mutual benefit. This has brought about encouraging results. In recent years, Vietnam has helped Laos build many economic projects, hundreds of kilometers of motor roads, and train cadres. Vietnam has also helped Laos in geological survey and in export work and helped Laos build many economic establishments such as the Vientiane brick workshops, the clinker grinding factory, engineering workshops, handicrafts establishments, irrigation projects big and small, and shipbuilding yards. These are of great help to the economic development of Laos.

Besides, Vietnam has supplied Laos with seedlings, breeds, and medicines for the prevention of animal diseases. Vietnam and Laos also exchange experiences in agricultural and industrial production. This helps Laos increase rice yield and other crops. Moreover, Vietnam has helped Laos transit goods such as gasoline. By now, almost all provinces and Vientiane, capital of Laos, have sworn brotherhood with localities in Vietnam; and goods exchange between these localities has been stepped up, especially in latter years. This partly helps Laos solve the shortage of consumer goods and prevent the monopoly of foreign capitalists.

Asked about the prospects of this cooperation in the years to come, Chairman Dang Thi said:

Basing on what has been achieved, the Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation Between Vietnam and Laos will meet to map out plans for the coming years. In the period of 1986-90, the two countries will embark on a new 5-year plan. This requires further all-sided cooperation. Vietnam will try its best to enlarge cooperation in the principle of mutual benefit. Vietnam and Laos will join efforts in making bilateral cooperation more effective. It is certain that Vietnam-Laos cultural and economic cooperation will be further developed with the joint efforts of the two countries. This is an essential demand for the economic and multural development of each country and, at the same time, an essential fac a consolidate the all-sided alliance between the two countries.

/12228

CSO: 4200/344

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

NHAN DAN ARTICLE MARKS LAOS NATIONAL DAY

OW291421 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 CMT 29 Nov 85

/All quotation marks as received/

/Text/ Hanoi VNA 29 Nov--NHAN DAN today carries an article titled "The Evergreen Vietnam-Laos Special Militant Solidarity" by Hoang Turong Minh, president of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association, on the 10th anniversary of Laos' National Day (2 December).

The author reviewed the achievements recorded by the Lao people over the past 10 years under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

"The Vietnamese people," he wrote, note with joy that each development of the Vietnamese and Lao revolutions is closely associated with the strengthening and consolidation of the Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity. The development of this special relationship has met the two peoples earnest aspiration. The Vietnam-Laos and Laos-Vietnam friendship associations have made worthy contributions to the development of the militant solidarity between Vietnam and Laos over the past 10 years.

Over the past years, the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association has made considerable contributions to helping the Vietnamese people further understand Laos, its land, people, tradition of indomitable revolutionary struggle, its traditional culture as well as its great achievements and especially the militant solidarity binding the two peoples of Vietnam and Laos together.

In these days the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association, together with peoples in various countries, is stepping up its activities throughout Vietnam to actively respond to the "month of Vietnam-Laos friendship" and welcome the glorious festival of the fraternal Lao people of all ethnic groupings."

He continues, "we extremely rejoice at the ever stable and strong development of the militant alliance between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. This special militant solidarity has created a great strength for the three Indochinese peoples to win over all enemies and firmly defend their revolutionary gains. The victories recorded by the three Indochinese peoples over the past 10 years have reaffirmed their unshakable militant solidarity. These victories have greatly contributed to peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the world over."

/12228

CSO: 4200/344

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

BRIEFS

VFF DELEGATION CALLS ON PRC'S HENG SAMRIN-Hanoi VNA 30 Nov-Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and president of the State Council, cordially received in Phnom Penh on 29 November the visiting delegation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front led by Huynh Tan Phat, vice chairman of the State Council and president of the Presidium of the VFF. President Heng Samrin and Vice Chairman Huynh Tan Phat exalted the constant strengthening and development of the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples in the interest of the revolution in the two countries and the entire Indochinese peninsula. Men Chhan, member of the State Council and vice president of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and defense, and Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien, were present at the reception.

/Text//Hanoi VNA in English 1645 GMT 30 Nov 85 BK/ 12228

CUBAN YOUTH LEAGUE DELEGATION--Hanoi VNA 30 Nov--A delegation of the Young Communist League of Cuba led by Carlos Lage, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and first secretary of the league, arrived here today for a friendship visit at the invitation of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. After its arrival, the delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum, called at the office of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and discussed with a delegation of the union headed by First Secretary Vu Mao on measures to strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations between the two organizations. This evening, a meeting was held by the Hanoi youth to welcome the delegation. /Text//Hanoi VNA in English 1643 GMT 30 Nov 85 BK/ 12228

HANOI COMMEMORATES LAO NATIONAL DAY-Hanoi VNA 1 Dec-Celebrations of the 10th National Day of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos have been jubilantly held in Hanoi. Six more chapters of the Vietnam-Laos Priendship Association have been set up in the Cau Duong Brick Factory, the Son Tay General School, the Institute of Zoning under the Ministry of Forestry, the College of Forestry, the Union of Transport Enterprises No 8 and the Vietnam-Laos Priendship Complementary School in Phuc Tho. Many other activities have been arranged here on this occasion. They include talks on the Lao people's achievements over the past 10 years, mass meetings, festive nights for young Hanoians and Lao students now studying at various Hanoi colleges, gettogethers of mothers and wives of Vietnamese Army volunteers in Laos, and art performances highlighting the special militant solidarity between Vietnam and Laos and among the three Indochinese countries. /Text/ /Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 1 Dec 85 OW/ 12228

PHAM VAN DONG GREETS WIDF-Hanoi VNA 2 Nov--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong has sent his warmest greetings to the Women's International Democratic Federation on the occasion of its 40th founding anniversary (1 December). The message said: "Over the past 40 years, the Women's International Democratic Federation has strongly developed and become the biggest international organization of women with 135 member organizations in 117 countries throughout the world. The federation has untiringly struggled for its noble objectives, i.e. peace, national independence, democratic and social progress as well as for the emancipation of women and equality with men." On the other hand, the federation and its member bodies constantly voice their support for the national liberation, the right of democracy and freedom, the improvement of living condition and social justice. Chairman Pham Van Dong paid tribute to the WIDF's consistent support and hearttell assistance to the Vietnamese people in their past struggle against colonialism and imperialism and in the present endeavors in national construction and defense. /Text/ /Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 2 Dec 85 OW/ 12228

VIETNAM CELEBRATES LAOS NATIONAL DAY-Hanoi VNA Dec--A meeting was arranged at Ha Dong town o. Ha Son Binh Province, 10 km west of Hanoi, this morning in celebration of Laos' 10th National Day. The meeting was sponsored by the provincial People's Committee and Fatherland Front Committee. Members of the visiting delegation of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association led by its Vice President Ounhouane Phounsavath, attended the meeting. Speakers at the meeting pointed to the solidarity and cooperation between Ha Son Binh and its Lao sister province of Luong Prabang. For the same purpose, a solemn meeting was held in Nghe Tinh Province, central Vietnam, this afternoon by the provincial party and people's committees and the Nghe Tinh chapter of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association. Addressing the meeting, Vice Chairman of the local People's Committee Tran Quoc Thai highly hailed the achievements recorded by the Lao people over the past 10 years under the leadership of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and wished for further consolidation and development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Vietnam and Laos. A 1,000-strong mass rally was organized at Pleiku town of Gialai-Kontum Province in the central highlands on 30 November to mark this great anniversary of Laos. Also on this occasion, a gettogether was held at the Vietnam-Laos complementary education school. /Text/ /Hanoi VNA in English 0904 GMT 3 Dec 85 OW/ 12228

PRK ENVOY PAYS FAREWELL VISIT--Hanoi VNA 2 Dec--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today received ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam Sieng Saran who paid him a farewell visit before his departure for home for a new assignment. Chairman Pham Van Dong had a cordial conversation with the outgoing ambassador. /Text/ /Hanoi VNA in English 0808 GMT 3 Dec 85 OW/ 12228

ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION BY CUBAN MILITARY ATTACHE—Hanoi VNA 3 Dec—Lt Col Cecilio Diaz Medina, naval and air military attache of the Cuban Embassy in Vietnam, gave a reception here this evening in honor of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces (2 December 1956-85). His guests included Lt Gen Vu Xuan Chiem, vice minister of national defense, Assistant to the Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Nien, and many highranking officers of the Vietnam People's Army. Also present were Micaela Ramirez, Cuban charge

d'affaires a. i. and diplomatic envoys of many countries. Lt Gen Vu Xuan Chiem and Lt Col Cocilio Diaz Medina proposed toasts to the achievements of the Cuban Armed Forces in their training and combat readines and to the further development of the friendship, militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between Vietnam and Cuba. On 29 November, the Vietnam Air Force held a meeting to mark this anniversary. /Text//Hanoi VNA in English 1656 GMT 3 Dec 85 JW/12228

LAOS' 10th NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS—Hanoi VNA 3 Dec—A meeting to mark the 10th National Day of the Lao People's Democratic Republic was held at the Higher Banking School on 2 December with the participation of large numbers of cadres, teachers and students of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea. Prof Pham Huy Thong, vice president of the Vietnam—Lao Friendship Association, also attended. On the same day, the College of Physical Training and Sports gave an art performance in honor of Laos' National Day. Laos' National Day was also observed at meetings in Hai Phong and in the provinces of Binh Tri Thien, Phu Khanh, and Vinh Phu, with the participation of Lao cadres and students on mission (?in) Vietnam. /Text//Hanoi VNA in English 1622 GMT 3 Dec 85 OW/ 12223

CUBAN YOUTH DELEGATION RECEIVED—Hanoi VNA 3 Dec—Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice president of the State Council, received here today the visting delegation of the Young Communist League of Cuba (UJC) headed by Carlos Lage, member of the Communist Party of Cuba CC and first secretary of the UJC. Vice President Chu Huy Man welcomed the delegation's visit, saying that it is a vivid aanifestation of the time-honored friendship and solidarity between the two countries. He expressed his hope that the cooperative relations between the two youth organizations would be further developed. Besides Haoi, the Cuban guests have visited Ho Chi Minh City and the Vung Tau—Con Dao special sector where they called at the oil and gas and tourist centers. /Text//Hanoi VNA in English 1654 GMT 3 Dec 85 OW/ 12228

DEPARTING INDONESIAN ENVOY RECEIVED-Hanoi VNA 3 Dec-Pujo Prasetiyo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Indonesia to Vietnam, today paid a farewell call to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong before leaving for home for a new mission. Chairman Pham Van Dong had a cordial talk with the Indonesia diplomat. /Text/ /Hanoi VNA in English 1630 GMT 3 Dec 85 OW/ 12228

SRV, HUNGARY SIGN ACCORD—Hanoi VNA 2 Dec—An agreement on goods exchange and payment for 1986-90 was signed in Budapest Sunday by Peter Veress and Le Khac, ministers of foreign trade of Hungary and Vietnam. Under the agreement Hungary will provide Vietnam with vehicles, machines, instruments, textile, medicine, metallurgical products and chemical goods. In return it will import Vietnam's rubber, coffee, tea, spices, mineral products and handicraft goods. Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Lung was present at the signing ceremony. /Text//Hanoi VNA in English 0835 GMT 3 Dec 85 OM/ 12228

GREETINGS TO THAILAND ON NATIONAL DAY-Hanoi VNA 4 Dec-State Council President Truong Chinh yesterday sent a message of greetings to King Phumiphom Adunyadet on his 58th birthday and the National Day of the Kingdom of Thailand. The

Vietnamese leader wished good health to the king and the queen, happiness and prosperity to the Thai people and consolidation and development of the friendship between the two peoples. Also on this occasion, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach have sent their greetings respectively to Prime Minister Gen Pren Tinsulanon and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila. /Text/ /Hanoi VNA in English 1557 CMT 4 Dec 85 OW/ 12228

PAPER ON PRC MILITARY AID-The Thai paper MATICHON on 21 November carried an editorial entitled: "Thailand Receiving Weapons From China Is a New, Relatively Long Step." The editorial says: The fact that Thailand received 24 T-59 tanks and a number of guns from China in the form of military aid has brought Thailand clower to China. Thailand has received and is receiving military aid from the United States and other western countries, and thus relies on these countries for military assistance. Now Thailand must also rely on Chinese military aid. The editorial analyzes: The fact that Thailand received this military aid from China is a new step in its foreign policy of maintaining its security. This act is a relatively long step in the public's eyes. The Thai leadership said that they will use these weapons to cope with intruding Vietnamese troops. Then the public should also ask whether it is necessary for Thailand to rely on Chinese military assistance and whether these Chinese weapons are to be used only for this purpose? MATICHON concludes: This political move by Thailand will adversely affect ASEAN solidarity, because Thailand wants to confront Vietnam on the Cambodian issue. As a result, we must closely watch to see whether this Chinese military assistance to Thailand will have any adverse impact on ASEAN's cohesion on the Cambodian issue. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 CMT 26 Nov 85 BK] /12913

CASTRO RECEIVES MESSAGE--Hanoi VNA 27 November--Vietnamese party and state leaders today sent a message of sympathy to Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, President of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of Cuba, over the heavy losses caused by a recent storm to the Cuban people. The message was jointly addressed by party General Secretary Le Duan, State Council President Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong and Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho.
[Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1618 GNT 27 Nov 85 BK] /12913

DELEGATION AT JCP CONGRESS—A report by a Tokyo-based special VNA correspondent says that after its visit to Japan and attendance at the 18th JCP Congress, the CPV delegation, led by Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPV Central Committee, left Tokyo for home on 27 November. Before the delegation's departure for the airport, Comrade Hiroshi Tachiki, member of the Standing Committee of the JCP Presidium in charge of the JCP Central Committee International Relations Department, came to the guest house to bid farewell to Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam and the other comrades in our party delegation. Comrades (Hiaroshoji), member of the JCP Presidium and secretary of the JCP Central Committee, and Yoshitomo Kobayashi, JCP representative in Vietnam, went to Narita International Airport to see the CPV delegation off. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 CMT 28 Nov 85 OW] /6662

HANOI LECTURER TRAINING COURSE -- On 20 November the Propaganda and Training of the Hanoi Municipal CPV Committee opened a lecturer refresher course to inform our people of the success of the Fifth KPRP Congress and the brilliant victories scored by the Lao revolution over the past 10 years on the occasion of the LPDR National Day. Attending were nearly 200 chiefs and deputy chiefs of the propaganda and training department of 16 wards, districts, and cities and of the party organizations directly subordiante to the Hanoi party committee. Also present were the conrades in charge of propaganda and training of the mass organizations and various services and sectors in Hanoi. Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy director of the CPV Central Committee International Department, reported on the results of the Fifth KPRP Congress and affirmed the steady development of the Cambodian revolution. He also presented a penetrating analysis of the development and achievements of the Lao revolution in the past 10 years and highlighted the significance of the alliance and militant solidarity among Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia against their common enemies and in defense of each country's netional independence. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Nov 85 BK] /9599

HAU GIANG-KOMPONG CHHNANG--The economic and cultural services of Hau Giang Province have actively implemented a cooperation plan to help the sister Cambodian province of Kompong Chhnang develop production and improve the people's standard of living. Hau Giang has sent several teams of agricultural and water conservancy cadres to assist Kompong Chhnang in building intensive rice cultivation areas, applying new intensive cultivation measures, and consolidating and expanding local irrigation systems. Hau Giang has also helped the Cambodian province restore its generator and power network and repair many brick kilns and pottery-kilns to improve the quality of their products. In addition, Hau Giang has trained 15 agricultural radres in rice intensive farming techniques and 25 medical workers for Kompong Chhnang. It has also sent as aid to Kompong Chhnang some amounts of building materials, medical equipment, consumer goods, and small industrial and handicraft products. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Nov 85 BK] /9599

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PHAM VAN DONG ADDRESSES AGRICULTURE CONFERENCE

BK011251 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] A Voice of Vietnam correspondent reports that, after 4 days of intensive and enthusiastic work, the conference held by the Ministry of Agriculture to review agricultural production for the 1981-1985 5-year period, to sum up the first emulation movement for good agricultural work, and to discuss the orientation and task of stepping up agricultural production for the next 5 years, 1986-1990, ended successfully this afternoon, 29 November. This morning, the conference jubilantly welcomed Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, who addressed the conference.

During its 4 eays of work, the conference was attended and addressed by comrades Nguyen Thanh Binh and Hoang Tung, secretaries of the party Central Committee, and Vu Dinh Lieu, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. Comrade Nguyen Ngoc Triu, member of the party Central Committee and minister of agriculture, directly presided over the conference. On 26 and 27 November, the conference heard statements by the delegates from various provinces, cities, and sectors who evaluated the achievements made in the agricultural sector in the 1981-1985 5-year period and discussed the guidelines for developing agricultural production and exploiting land and labor potential in the next 5 years.

On 28 and 29 November, the conference continued to hear various here units and progressive cooperatives and production collectives exchange experience on comprehensively developing agriculture and changing the face of the new countryside. In particular, they stressed the need to renovate the managerial mechanism, abolish bureaucratic centralism, and expeditiously switch to the system of socialist economic accounting and business transactions in keeping with the spirit of the resolution of the eight Central Committee plenum.

Chau Giang Cooperative in Duy Tien Distrinct, Ha Nam Kinh Province; Collective No 1 in Cho Moi District, An Giang Province; Hoa Binh Cooperative No 1 in Tuy Hoa District, Phu Khanh Province; Binh Minh Cooperative in Thanh Oai District, Ha Son Binh Province; and other units reported on their experience in intensive rice cultivation and in building specialized industrial crop areas in conjunction with developing small industry and handicrafts to fully exploit all sources of manpower to achieve prosperity for their

cooperatives and production collectives by resolving by themselves the food problem and quickly increasing the export of agricultural products.

Addressing the conference, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong commended the agricultural sector's past efforts and contributions while pointing out the remaining shortcomings that must be overcome in the future. The chairman stressed: The agricultural sector's tasks in the period ahead are very weighty and are still beset by many difficulties. For the reason, the sector must strive to carry out its duties more satisfactorily in keeping with the spirit of the resolution of the eighth Central Committee plenum. It must practice accoutning well so as to do business well and must make the fullest use of its land and manpower potential to produce large amounts of products and goods for society and help firmly maintain the price level. In the coming years the sector must further step up district building work, take districts as the areas in which to build the agroindustrial structure; effectively formulate production, distribution, and circulation plans; and satisfactorily raise the living standards of workers and peasants by improving their diet, housing, working conditions, education, cultural life, and sports activities. Their most important immediate task is to improve the diet of workers and peasants by ensuring that it contains 70 percent carbohydrate and 30 percent protein and fat -- mostly coming from animals, mainly fish, and the rest from vegetables, such as soybeans.

Chairman Pham Van Dong reminded the agricultural sector and all localities to administer a more comprehensive management of the agricultural production and promote the scientific and technological revolution as well as the biological revolution in the rice fields to quickly increase crop yields and the volume in the rice fields to quickly increase crop yields and the volume of grain output while ensuring the practice of economic accounting and profitable business operations. To attain this objective the agricultural sectors of all provinces and districts must discover good models of agricultural workers and quickly multiply them nationwide.

Summing up the conference, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vu Dinh Lieu and Agriculture Minister Nguyen Ngoc Triu instructed all agricultural services, cooperatives, and production collectives to try, in the coming years, to build the material and technical bases, satisfactorily ensure material supplies, renovate the managerial mechanism, enhance managerial skills, effectively build the district level, and fully exploit crop land and manpower so as to achieve new progress and develop agriculture in a comprehensive, vigorous, and steady manner, thereby creating the basis for socialist industrialization.

/6662

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VFF REVIEWS IMPLEMENTATION OF PARTY RESOLUTIONS

BK291344 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] The VFF Central Committee recently met to review the implementation of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution and resolution No 28 of the Political Bureau by organizations within the front network. Attending the conference were members of the VFF Central Committee Presidium and Secretariat; representatives of member organizations; members of the VFF Central Committee in Hanoi; and the chairmen and vice chairmen of the front committees of Hanoi and Haiphong cities and some of the northern provinces.

Doan Trong Truyen, minister and general secretary of the Council of Ministers, presented a report on the implementation of the eighth plenum resolution and resolution No 28 and on the Political Bureau's views on the implementation of these two resolutions. He asserted the initial achievements made within a short period of time, and, at the same time, pointed out the shortcomings and failures in the difficult and complex course of implementation, as well as the resolute steps taken to continually implement the eighth plenum resolution.

Many delegates frankly expressed their views, reflecting the thought and aspirations of people of all strata in the implementation of the eighth plenum resolution. They asserted that the policies and guidelines of the eighth plenum resolution are very correct, but emphasized the need to organize the implementation, stressing improvement in economic management, the development of production, the practice of thrift, and the intensification of market management.

The conferees set forth some specific measures to continually make the people of all strata thoroughly and correctly understand the eighth plenum resolution so that they can intensify their vigilance against the subversive acts of the enemy and deviant and degenerate elements, and struggle to successfully implement the eighth plenum resolution.

/6662

PHAM HUNG ATTENDS INSPECTION COMMISSION RALLY

BK261309 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 23 Nov 85

/Text/ A grand meeting was held in Hanoi on the morning of 23 November by the State Inspection Commission to mark the 40th anniversary of the signing of the decree by President Ho Chi Minh to set up the Special Inspection Committee--now the State Inspection Commission.

Attending the meeting were Comrade Pham Hung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of interior; Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the government Inspection Commission from 1969 to 1973; Comrade Bui Quang Tao, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the State Inspection Commission; Comrade Nguyen Con, member of the party Central Committee and deputy inspector general from 1955 to 1957; Comrade Tran Le, member of the party Central Committee and chief procurator of the Supreme People's /words indistinct/ Control; Comrade Cu Huy Can, minister in charge of culture and arts attached to the Office of the Council of Ministers and one of the two members of the Special Inspection Committee; Comrade Tran Quoc Huong, member of the party Central Committee and first vice chairman of the STate Inspection Commission; Comrade Le Quang Hoa, lieutenant general and inspector general of the VPA; and Comrade Dang Minh Thuan, chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City Inspection Committee.

Comrade Bui Quang Tao read the letter of Chairman of the Council of State Truong Chinh to all inspection cadres and people's inspectors and delivered a speech marking the 40th founding anniversary of the Special Inspection Committee.

Beginning as a small special inspection committee with a handful of members, after 40 years of operation the inspection sector has matured and established an inspection network from the central level to all provinces, cities, special zones, precincts, and districts, as well as to almost all villages, city wards, enterprises, organs, schools, hospitals, and stores, with nearly 6,000 professional inspection cadres, almost 20,000 people's inspection boards, and some 500,000 people's inspectors.

During the periods of resistance and national construction and defense, the inspection sector has contributed positively to inspecting and supervising

various aspects of activity—such as the implementation of party and state policies, the management of economic and financial work, the protection of socialist property, the struggle against corruption and waste, and the investigation and settlement of complaints and denunciations of citizens—with practical results.

In the days ahead, the sector will concentrate on inspecting the implementation of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution on prices, wages, and money; the implementation of various resolutions of the Council of Ministers on concretizing the implementation of the eighth plenum resolution; and the implementation of the state plans in the last part of this year and in 1986.

All inspection organizations will concentrate on inspecting the performance of important and pressing tasks in conformity with the specific conditions of each locality and sector under the leadership of the party committee and management of the administration in each period.

The inspection sector will coordinate actively with various organs, sectors, mass organizations, and news and press agencies in an effort to strengthen its operation.

Addressing the meeting on behalf of the party Central Committee and Council of Ministers, Comrade Pham Hung spoke highly of the achievements recorded by the inspection sector. He also urged all inspection cadres and people's inspectors to develop their traditions, improve their ethical quality, and promote the sense of collective mastery to overcome difficulties and fulfill all assignments, thereby contributing worthily to the success of the struggle for national construction and defense.

On this occasion, the Council of State awarded the Labor Order Second Class to inspection cadres and personnel of Haiphong city and Thai Binh Quang Ninh, and Nghia Binh provinces; and the Labor Order Third Class to the Inspection committees of Hoang Lien Son, Gia Lai-Cong Tum, Long An, and Hau Giang provinces; Hoai Duc District, Hanoi; the Ministry of Finance; and Hoang Phu village in Hoang Hoa District, Thanh Hoa Province.

/12228

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

TRUONG CHINH'S LETTER TO INSPECTION PERSONNEL

BK230856 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Today, chairman of the State Council Truong Chiah has sent a letter to the cadres and members of the people's inspection sector. The letter says:

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Special Inspection Committee, I cordially convey my warm greetings to all the cadres and members of the people's inspection sector throughout the country.

In the past 40 years, under the clear-sighted leadership of the glorious CPV founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh, the brothers and sisters in charge of inspection work have overcome many difficulties to fulfill inspection duties outstandingly, making worthy contributions to the very great victories in the two resistance struggles against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists in the past as well as in socialist construction and national defense in the present.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers, I warmly commend the operational achievements of the inspection sector in the past 40 years.

Entering the new stage, inspection duty is very heavy. Developing the fine traditions of the sector and the experiences accumulated thus far, you, comrades, should understand more thoroughly the lines and policies of the party and the state law; uphold the sense of responsibility; and firmly preserve your clear, loyal, and honest qualities to examine accurately and arrive at correct conclusions in inspection and to suggest and petition measures to resolve problems promptly and effectively.

In the immediate future, you should concentrate on inspecting the implementation of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution on prices, wages, and money and other resolutions of the Council of Ministers to realize further the eighth plenum resolution.

The inspection task must promote the successful implementation of the 1985 state plan, ensure compliance with state law-especially the penal code recently promulgated by the national assembly and government--and practically and effectively serve the requirements of the party leadership and state management.

I wish you comrades more and even greater successes in cooperating with all our party members, people, and troops to fulfill victoriously the two strategic tasks of successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist fatherland.

My cordial and determined-to-win salutations!

(Signed) Truong Chinh

/9599

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

TO HUU ADDRESSES MEETING ON DISTRICT BUILDING

OW241113 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] The party and government committee for district building held a conference in Hai Hau District, Ha Nam Ninh Province from 18 to 21 November to exchange experiences on comprehensive production development and building of the economic, agricultural, and industrial structure at the district level in the Red River Delta, the Midlands, and the northern part of Former Zone 4.

Present at the conference were the secretaries or chairmen of 136 districts and 26 cities, the chairmen and vice chairmen of 10 provinces and cities, many ministers, and directors of 40 central organs and services.

Comrades To Huu, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Central Committee for District Building; Vo Van Kiet, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers attended and directed the conference.

After viewing the experiences and results gained in the district area, the conferees observed that like all other districts nationwide 136 districts in the Red River Delta, the Midlands, and Former Zone 4 had maintained some restrictions and shortcomings regarding land potential, labor, sectors, and occupations and failed to effectively exploit and utilize available material and technical bases; to stabilize the supply of raw materials for industry and the production of agricultural, and marine products for export; and to build specialized areas suitable for local potentials. Moreover, the tasks regarding labor redistribution and population growth restriction have not been achieved satisfactorily. Because the three revolutions, especially the scientific-technical revolution, have not been carried out uniformly and broadly in the district area, labor productivity and the output of crops and livestock have remained low.

With the obtained results and practical experiences, the districts have set forth objectives and measures to solve current problems and concentrated on exploiting all their strengths to rapidly develop the agro-industrial structure.

Addressing the conference, Comrade To Huu affirmed the practical and useful results obtained at the conferences on building districts and strengthening the district level held recently in various districts. He commended the efforts and major changes in dozens of districts from the northern border to the Central Highlands, Central Vietnam coastal areas, and Red River Delta. He analyzed and pointed out the specific tasks of districts and provincial and central services in the building of the economic, agricultural, and industrial structure in the district area. He urged the districts, especially those in the Delta, to abolish the 1-crop system, expand the acreage of winter industrial and subsidiary crops, develop livestock breeding comprehensively, and foster industries, especially processing industry.

Finally, Comrade To Huu dealt with the task of training and employing cadres in the districts. He urged all districts to constantly raise their knowledge in all fields and to promptly and boldly acquire new knowledge of science, technology, and management. He expressed the hope that, with the current seething developing in the district areas as assessed by various provincial and central services, our country would advance to achieve greater socioeconomic objectives in socialist industrialization.

/9599

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NGUYEN VAN LINE ATTENDS UPRISING ANNIVERSARY RALLY

BK250554 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] A grand meeting was held at the workers' cultural house [in Ho Chi Minh City] on the morning of 24 November by the city party committee, people's committee, and VFF committee to mark the 45th anniversary of the Nam Ky uprising. Attending the meeting were more than 4,000 delegates representing the people of all strata in the city and thousands of veteran revolutionary fighters—those who had gone through the two wars of resistance against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists. Also present were many members of the party Central Committee, party committee secretaries, and people's committee chairmen of provinces, cities, and special zones in former Nam Bo.

At the meeting, comrades who directly took part in the Nam Ky uprising recalled the historical process of the 1940 uprising. They also referred to the stalwart and heroic fighting spirit of the people; the revolutionary role, solidarity, and affection of the masses; and the noble quality of party members and their unswerving loyalty to the revolutionary ideals.

Addressing the meeting, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee, recalled the historical lessons of the Nam Ky uprising and laid stress on the need for close relations and cooperation among provinces in the region and between the region and the entire country aimed at advancing the revolution homogeneously in the struggle to build socialism at present.

/9599

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

TASKS DISCUSSED—The Vietnam Socialist Party Central Committee recently held a conference to hear reports on and discuss major international and domestic problems as well as tasks of the party. The conference also adopted various party reports and plans of action. [From the review of NHAN DAN for 25 November] [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0030 GMT 25 Nov 85 BK] /12913

NHAN DAN ON SPREADING EXPERIENCE IN DISTRICT BUILDING

BK260851 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Nov 85

/MHAN DAN 25 November Editorial: "Disseminate the Advanced Experiences in Building Districts"/

/Text/ Following the conference of 400 districts' delegates late last year, the building and strengthening of the district level in accordance with the fifth party Central Committee's seventh plenum resolution has taken a new step in the area of development. New factors have appeared in all economic areas such as advanced models in developing collective mastery, initiative, and creativity, and in effectively exploiting labor, land, and the existing material and technical bases which are all aimed at gradually building the agroindustrial economic structure.

More than a quarter of the districts have achieved definite results which point up many useful lessons. Noteworthy are the advanced districts that have creatively applied the party lines to better formulate socioeconomic plans in the spirit of self-reliance and self-support and in close connection with simultaneous conducting the three revolutions in order primarily to accelerate the development of agricultural production in a rational agrafudustrial structure.

Many districts have thoroughly understood the guidelines for intensive cultivation and have surged forward to score high productivity. Some districts have scored an average of 9,000 metric tons or more of rice each crop season. To actively organize the implementation of the resolution and to develop the economy in depth are the important lessons we must derive from the advanced districts. If we adopt an attitude of passivity and reliance and dependence on others and if we are content with a development that is broad but shallow, we normally cannot create a new situation in building and strengthening the district level.

The strengths of districts are labor, land, trades, jobs, and the current material and technical bases. Another important experience of advanced districts lies in taking the right step toward development. The experience of districts in various socioeconomic areas where rather quick progress has been achieved is that they have proceeded with agricultural production—primarily grain production—to create an initial stable position. Although they emphasize grain production, they have not engaged in producing grain alone. All along

they have used land rationally, linking grain production—a central task—closely with general development and business. They have combined agriculture, forestry, and fishery and have from the very outset linked agriculture, forestry, and fishery with industry—especially processing industry—to create a new production stance from which to advance toward building a new economic structure.

It is because they took the right step that many districts have built specialized crop cultivation areas for peanuts, tea, tung trees, coconuts, tobacco, and sugarcane mainly with their own strength. The rather prominent progress of the advanced districts which has recently emerged from the general movement results from their having linked the application of technical innovations to production with the initial improvement of management in the primary production installations and in districts.

Perfecting product contracts with groups of workers and individuals workers; closely combining the state-owned, collective, and family economies; integrating the production service and technical agencies with various primary production installations; and linking the processing factories with the areas of raw materials in the direction of initially eliminating red tape and subsidization and shifting to socialist accounting and business transactions constitute a better, comprehensive scope for consolidating the new production relations, shaping up the new management system, and ensuring the laboring people's collective mastery over districts.

If we can do so, districts will truly become the focus of strength coming from higher echelons and rising from lower levels, creating an integrated strength to strengthen and consolidate primary installations in close connection with districts.

Although each district has its own strength, not all districts can exploit their latent potentials. The strength of each district will not be multiplied if the district does not fall in with the provincial and regional plan. This strength will not develop much if it is tightly confined within a district. The new achievements in integrating this with the district and districts with the central level sectors to exploit fish and shrimp and to plant industrial crops, tea, and forests for raw materials have given new strength to some districts enabling them to exploit their great potentials. This is especially true in those programs requiring much capital and long-term investment before a harvest is possible.

In districts the joint and integrated operations have expanded business activities linking import and export together to ensure the fulfillment of production requirements, stabilize and gradually improve the people's livelihood, increase the self-procured funds for building the various material and technical bases, and expand social welfare projects.

Since each region has its own economic and social conditions, its economic structure should be different from the others. Recapitulating and popularizing the experiences of districts in each specific economic zone plays the important role of guiding the activities of districts in the zone in a more specific manner, promoting the building and strengthening of the district level, and enabling 400 districts countrywide to quickly establish a developed agroindustrial structure and firm and strong national defense and security.

/12228 CSO: 4209/126 ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HA BAC INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION OUTPUT DECLINES

BK301331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] During the first 3 months of implementing the party Central Committee eighth plenum resolution, the Ha Bac Province industrial sector has faced numerous difficulties in capital, materials, and wages. As a result, its industrial output has declined. In September and October the province achieved only 7.14 and 8.2 percent of the year's production plan norms respectively. In previous years the province achieved 12-15 percent during these two months.

To overcome this problem, from 20 October to 5 November the provincial industrial sector reviewed the activities of various grassroots production establishments, drew from past experience, and designed measures to implement the party Central Committee eighth plenum resolution satisfactorily. The sector has helped various enterprises grasp firmly the spirit of this resolution. To help them understand the new management system, the sector held a conference of directors and secretaries of enterprises, representatives of mass organizations, scientific and technical cadres, and high-skilled workers to design a uniform work system from management to production units. As a result, the production coast of various goods has been reduced by 30 percent.

The sector has improved the management system by reorganizing the work force to suit the new system. Many enterprises have reduced their indirect labor force from 30 to 12 percent. For example, Viet Duc generator enterprise, an experimental unit, has reduced indirect labor from 22 to 10 persons. It has also sent more work teams to various grassroots establishments to serve clients.

The Ha Bac industrial sector is designing production guidelines for various grassroots enterprises and has proposed that the provincial people's committee authorize directors of enterprises to increase the production of certain goods to meet local demand. It has also proposed that production of goods with high production costs, poor quality, and of less importance in the national economy should be temporarily suspended in order to shift production to profitable goods that are in demand. Thanks to these concrete measures, the Ha Bac industrial sector is gradually stabilizing production and beginning to satisfactorily implement the party Central Committee eighth plenum resolution.

/6662

C50: 4209/133

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

CITY REVIEWS IMPLEMENTATION OF PARTY RESOLUTION

BK231410 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Oct 85 pp 1, 4

[VNA report]

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh City party organization executive committee recently met to review the study and implementation of the resolution of the eighth party Central Committee plenum over the past 3 months and to map out a program of activity for the period ahead.

Following the city party committee's efforts to concretize the resolutions of the sixth and seventh party Central Committee plenums into policies and measures suitable to the reality of the city, the local economic and welfare situation has experienced new developments. All the problems facing production and business have gradually been tackled; the division of labor, the decentralization of management, and the promotion of dynamism is production and business at grass-roots units initially carried out; and new models effectively used experimentally and sultiplied. Although still limited, the results of these activities have attested to the high determination of the city party committee in its leadership and guidance efforts and to the uniform improvements of various precincts, districts, wards, villages, grass-roots units, and responsible sectors in their implementation of various party resolutions.

After studying the resolution of the eighth party Central Committee plenum, all those involved have realized the damaging effects of the centralized, bureaucratic, and state-subsidized management system, which should be discarded. They have found it necessary to adopt a new working system. The system of state subsidies has resulted in dangerous errors in evaluating the efficiency of various production and business establishments. After examining 130 establishments, it has been found that, although most of them had been commended or rewarded for their fulfillment of planned targets, they were, in fact, operating at a loss. These establishments include those belonging to the food catering sector. The profound and thorough revolutionary character of the solution of the eighth party Central Committee plenum lies mainly in the fact that it require production and business units to make careful calculations to ensure successful business operations. This will create changes not only in the economic field but also in the cultural, social, and welfare fields. This will also contribute to resolving victoriously the

question of who will defeat whom between the two paths--socialism and capitalism.

Along with implementing the resolution of the eighth party Central Committee plenum, the city has also implemented a number of newly promulgated state policies on prices, wages, and money, but not in a smooth manner. The city implemented them initially with confidence, but later worried about the difficulty of what it is doing. The reactionaries and those engaging in illegal dealings have taken advantage of this situation to disrupt the market and aggravate the difficulties facing the people's welfare and daily activities.

The city party organization executive committee has realized the need to continue to make every party cadre and member more thoroughly aware of the main contents of the resolution of the eighth party Central Committee plenum. Only when they are truly informed of this resolution can they encourage the masses to implement it successfully. It is necessary to keep the masses informed of the difficulties encountered by the country and the errors and shortcomings displayed by the city party organization so that the masses can participate in consultative discussions and join with the state in resolving these difficulties.

As for its plan to implement the resolution of the eighth party Central Committee plenum, the city party committee pointed out that the city's most important task is to boost production, especially industrial production. All sectors—planning, banking, financial, home trade, and foreign trade—must firmly grasp the idea of serving production. They must jointly examine investments in industry and must care satisfactorily for all production processes to ensure product quality.

It is necessary to develop the city's strengths with regard to the manufacture of consumer goods, export-oriented goods, and spare machine parts while promoting the petroleum and rubber industries to prepare for the manufacture of various goods from these two kinds of raw materials and to serve these two industrial sectors.

Problems now faced by various establishments are that many systems have not yet been readjusted in accordance with the spirit of various new party resolutions. Consequently, the dynamism of these establishments and their self-motivation in production have continued to be restrictive. The city party committee urged various production and business establishments to experiment boldly with the setting up of new systems in accordance with the idea of economic accounting and socialist business.

Facts obtained in various progressive production units in the city show that, although these units have just made an initial study of the resolution of the eighth party Central Committee plenum and have managed to implement it at a time when they are still tied down by numerous bureaucratic and subsidized systems, they have been able to operate with some profit and have enjoyed numerous conditions to increase labor output and bring down production costs.

The city party committee asked the industrial office, on the basis of including rational expenses in production costs, to reexamine the operations of the city's industrial production sector so as to readjust the order of priority given to this sector. It is necessary to carry out step-by-step the inclusion of all rational expenses into production costs. Greatest attention must be given to renovating the management system, developing technical innovations, introducing science and technology into production programs, economizing on the use of raw materials, reducing irrational expenses, and cutting down on those intermediary links no longer needed to increase labor output.

The city party organization executive committee brought forth various pressing tasks regarding distribution and circulation to ensure successful implementation of the resolution of the eighth party Central Committee plenum with the emphasis on developing socialist trade, transforming private economic components, and strengthening market management. The city party committee advocated resolving quickly the questions of cash, means, and decentralization so the trade sector can secure the sources of goods, reorganize distribution activities, and bring goods quickly down to the network of marketing and credit cooperatives belonging to various public organs to oppose speculative hoarding, reexamine urgently the contingent of trade cadres, reorganize shopping outlets, and punish in a severe and timely manner speculators trying to increase commodity prices, degraded cadres, and those spreading false rumors to disrupt the market.

After reviewing the implementation of its planned activities over the first 9 months of the year, the city party committee put forth many measures aimed at stepping up export-import operations and altering the operating procedures of banks and the supply sector to ensure successful fulfillment of all planned objects already promulgated since early this year. These measures are also aimed at guiding the preparation of the 1986 plan from the grass-roots level.

/9599 CSO: 4209/111 HO CHI MINH CITY COMPLETING 1985 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION PLAN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Productivity-Quality-Effectiveness: Ho Chi Minh City Maintaining and Determinedly Completing 1985 Industrial Production Plan; Truly Achieving Autonomy of Enterprises, Rapidly Introducing Technical Advances to Production, Improving Product Distribution Formula, Renewing Cadre Work"]

[Text] During the first 9 months of 1985, implementing resolutions six, seven and eight of the Party Central Committee with the supervision of the municipal party committee, the industrial and small industry and handicraft sectors of Ho Chi Minh City made many efforts in in-place exploitation of supplies and raw materials, and in accelerating the industrial transformation and reorganization tasks. Because initial improvements were made in the management mechanism, experimental accurate and complete accounting for expenses in product costs was accomplished, and the application of scientific and technical achievements, especially those in management science and new technology, to production was considered of key significance, a generally fairly good rate of development has been maintained. Despite the many immediate difficulties, with a spirit of for and with the entire country, Ho Chi Minh City is maintaining and determinedly completing the 1985 industrial production plan.

Aimed at completing the remaining portion of the plan, the municipal industrial sector during this 4th quarter is concentrating efforts on resolving the following number of primary problems:

First is to confirm the right of initiative of the enterprises with the purpose of achieving high productivity, quality and effectiveness and exploiting industrial production capabilities. The operational experience of 10 percent of all dynamic enterprises truly in control of production and business throughout the city, and the experiments conducted by seven production and business units of Tan Binh Ward in the food and beverage sector, chicken farms and housing repair units, etc., has allowed us to reach the conclusion that true autonomy must be assigned to basic units and directors before profitable business can be promoted and the lives of new workers be improved. On the other hand, establishment of a number of enterprise federations such as the Federation of Pharmaceutical Enterprises has created for the enterprises full corporation status and full and independent accounting. Of decisive significance in production development is the need to redefine the production course consistent with machinery, equipment and manpower capabilities and the skills of the workers, and consistent with market requirements and consumer preferences. Equipment renewal, technical improvement, rationalization of each task in the production section, the

practice of conservation, formulation of supply levels, rational consumption of raw materials and supplies, etc. are leading edges in renewal of the management mechanism, especially in the sectors with many export products. Equipping and newly constructing a number of industrial enterprises, especially those processing agricultural and marine products, with modern export standards is one of the most important courses of the city. Concerning this problem, the need for meticulous consideration, bold work methods, creative dynamism, importation of new factories and equipment to newly equip the enterprises, and the importation of supplies, raw materials and a number of consumer goods is essential and urgent.

Second is for socialist commerce at the municipal, ward and district level to develop both in breadth and in depth, simultaneously achieving the function of a social housekeeper while studying the market, proposing new products, producing goods of high quality, signing distribution contracts for those products, and stimulating the enterprises in technical improvement. Enterprises must also advance in finding sources of raw materials and product consumption in foreign countries and in neighboring provinces by achieving strict and correct forms of economic association.

Third is to resolutely streamline the management apparatus and to renew the cadres in services, sections and sectors as well as industrial production units, creating a force of management cadres with sufficient qualities and capabilities to operate in accordance with the new management mechanism, utilizing production and business effectiveness as a measure of cadre standards. Within the enterprises, while gradually and resolutely shifting to the new management mechanism and expanding the right of initiative of the basic unit, it is necessary to strengthen the leadership of the party, and to properly achieve the collective ownership system in which worker class participation in formulating and achieving the plan is the most important theme.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

HO CHI MINH CITY CORPORATION MONOPOLIZES RICE MARKET

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Strengthening Market, Price Management; Ho Chi Minh City Grain Business Corporation Monopolizes Rice Goods Business; Processes 54 Products from Wheat Flour, Corn and Manioc, Achieves Reduction of Thousands of Tons of Rice for State, and Improves Diet Structure; Strives To Stabilize Rice Prices"]

[Text] Ba Thi (Nguyen Thi Rao), a Labor Hero, recently presented at the 10th Plenum of the Ho Chi Minh City Municipal Party Committee the mission of the Municipal Grain Business Corporation as follows:

The monthly grain requirements of nearly 4 million residents of Ho Chi Minh City are approximately 46,000 tons of rice and thousands of tons of wheat flour. In order to have such a large volume on hand, the Municipal Grain Business Corporation must sign contracts and establish economic associations with the provinces of the Mekong River Delta and eastern Nam Bo within the framework of the stipulated state plan. With the provinces of the Mekong River Delta, the corporation pours goods into each rice area to exchange for rice or paddy at a reasonable rate, ensuring benefits for both sides and supporting the overall political mission. In the eastern provinces where rice goods have long been set adrift, the corporation pours rice in exchange for manioc and corn at a reasonable rate. With a system of widespread organization from the central ward and district stores and more than 4,000 rice sales agents throughout the city replacing private merchants in the key markets, the grain business corporation has ensured 100 percent management of rice goods; and has eliminated the southern grain fences of the old regime. During 1986, the corporation estimates a reduction in rice of nearly 11,000 tons, replacing it with the promoted sales of various types of grain processed from other grain crops.

This is a lesson in experience learned from practice. During July, the corporation sold 5,000 tons of processed grain and rice requirements declined by 3,340 tons; during August, 7,000 tons were sold with a reduction in rice of 4,700 tons. At the present time, the Grain Business Corporation is processing 54 products from various types of grain, including many of high export value. The Municipal Grain Business Corporation is fully capable of maintaining and stabilizing rice prices if there is synchronized and harmonious coordination among sectors, echelons and localities in the fields of prices and transportation charges.

Ho Chi Minh City Grain Business Corporation's monopolistic control of the rice goods business is the result of a series of factors, first of all the close supervision of the Municipal Party Committee and Municipal People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City, the support of neighboring provinces, and the outstanding efforts of the corporation in the firm grasp of grain supply-requirement laws and sensitivity to economic information.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

THAI BINH POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION—According to THAI BINH paper, over the past 10 months Thai Binh Province has sent out 6,640 laborers and 12,500 other people to build new economic zones, fulfilling 71 percent of the labor redistribution plan and 57 percent of the population redistribution plan. In November and December, various districts continue to conduct surveys, prepare reception areas, and organize and motivate 10,000 people to go to build various new economic zones. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Nov 85 BK] /9599

AGRICULTURE

HANOI RADIO REPORTS PERIODIC AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

OW260013 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Nov 85

/Text/ Following are some noteworthy facts about agricultural production in the past 10 days.

In 10th-month rice crop production, the northern provinces and municipalities are devoting their facilities and work forces to harvesting the crop.

Reports by the General Statistics Department say that, by mid-November, the northern provinces and municipalities had completed harvesting nearly 600,000 ha of the 10th-month rice, or nearly 30 percent of the cultivated area. The harvest rate is fast in the provinces of Nghe Tinh, Thai Binh, Hai Hung, and Ha Nam Ninh. Rice yields are fairly good in the harvested main rice crop paddies. However, yields of the high-stalk rice which blossomed when the northeast wind blew or were felled by strong winds during the seventh and eighth typhoons, are lower than anticipated.

The main crop rice is ripening fast in large areas. Localities are continuing to harvest it and prepare the soil for the 5th-month-spring crop.

After completing cultivation of 10th-month rice, the southern provinces and municipalities have shifted their major activities to tending the already planted rice. All in all, the 10th-month rice in the major Nam Bo rice-growing areas is developing well. However, in some localities, 10th-month rice is still ravaged by stem borers and rice leaf rollers. The insect-infestation density is not high, but insects have appeared, dispersed over large areas. Localities are continuing insect control, striving to contain the ravages.

A number of provinces have begun harvesting the early 10th-month rice, with over 7 percent of the cultivated area harvested.

On production of the winter-spring crop, so far the northern provinces and municipalities have cultivated more than 160,000 ha of vegetables, secondary and industrial crops—with over 140,000 ha of secondary crops completed. Of the secondary crop area, there are nearly 30,000 ha of corn, more than 90,000 ha of sweet potatoes, and over 10,000 ha of potatoes. Compared with the corresponding period last year, areas sown to corn and sweet potatoes increased, but the potato area decreased. Localities continue to plant more potatoes, vegetables, and legumes which can still be grown within the growing period, and tend the planted crops in order to achieve high yields.

Along with cultivating secondary crops, localities have continued to plant industrial crops. So far, the provinces and municipalities have cultivated nearly 10,000 ha of industrial crops, or a little over 70 percent of the crops planted in the corresponding period last year. This year, the growing rate of the winter-spring industrial crops is very slow. Localities should accelerate the cultivation rate for the plants which can still be planted within the growing period, and properly tend the planted crops.

Provinces and municiaplities are harvesting the 10th-month rice, while accelerating soil preparation for the winter-spring crop. So far, rough soil preparation has been done in nearly 500,000 ha of paddy, with over 340,000 ha in the south. This year's soil preparation rate in the south is faster than last year. Conversely, the rate of plowing for the 5th-month crop in the north is slower than last year, because harvesting of the 10th-month rice was done later than in previous years, and the soil is still wet. To overcome this disadvantage, localities are using large numbers of tractors for faster soil preparation, have worked out concrete plans for wet and dry cultivation, and readjusted soil preparation plans accordingly.

In addition, localities have carried out seed control and tested seed germination. They have laid out seed adjustment plans to achieve proper cultivation in various localities and ensure appropriate planned allocations of rice varieties for the coming 5th-month spring crop.

In the localities hit hardest in the past rainy and typhoon seasons, plans have been formulated to transport seeds from areas spared from ravages to help those are as stricken by waterlogging and floods—especially seeds for spring rice varieties.

The Ha Nam Ninh, Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hao, and Thai Binh provinces, while making preparations to secure enough seeds for cultivation in all the planned areas, have earmarked good seeds to help Binh Tri Thien Province's districts, stripped of all seeds during the past typhoons and flooding.

The southern provinces and municipalities are vigorously carrying out cultivation of the winter-spring crop. So far, over 120,000 ha have been planted. The provinces of Tien Giang, Hau Giang, and An Giang have the fastest cultivation pace.

Dear friends, last week's rain in many areas—especially heavy rains in the mountain provinces—has swelled waters in many rivers. A notice by the General Department of Meteorology and Hydrology says that next week two cold fronts may appear, affecting the northern and Zone Four provinces. Consequently, rain will fall in many areas, with heavier rainfall in central Trung Bo areas. Therefore, localities should pay attention to doing the following work well:

The northern provinces should devote their forces to harvesting 10th-month rice rapidly and neatly; save enough seeds for the next crop; continue cultivation of the spring vegetable, secondary, and industrial crops; tend the planted winter crops; and accelerate pace of cultivation of the winter-spring crop.

The southern provinces and municipalities should tend the 10th-month rice; carry out direct sowing-planting for the winter-spring rice crop; and cultivate the spring vegetable, secondary, and industrial crops. Attention should be paid to controlling insects to protect the 10th-month rice, and should work out plans to control floods and typhoons, because the monsoon season is now in full swing in the central and southern provinces.

/12228

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE SECTOR MARKS 40TH ANNIVERSARY

OW301323 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Report on Vietnamese Agriculture Ministry's ceremony marking 40th founding anniversary of agricultural sector on 26 November, place not given; with portions recorded]

[Text] Dear friends: The Agriculture Ministry held a grand ceremony this morning, 26 November, to mark the 40th founding anniversary of the Vietnamese agricultural sector--14 November 1945-14 November 1985.

Attending the ceremony were Comrades Nguyen Thanh Binh, CPV Central Committee secretary; Hoang Tung, CPV Central Committee secretary; Vu Dinh Lieu, Council of Ministers vice chairman; Nguyen Ngoc Triu, member of the CPV Central Committe and agriculture minister; and many other ministers and vice ministers representing central-level sectors and mass organizations.

Also present were large numbers of representatives of people's committees, agricultural services, good agricultural production districts and cooperatives, and agricultural labor heroes from the provinces and municipalities across the country; and representatives of sectors and mass organizations at the central level and in Hanoi.

Amid a ceremonial and cheerful atmosphere, Minister Nguyen Ngoc Triu made a speech in which he pointed out the achievements the Vietnamese agricultural sector has scored over the past 40 years. He stressed: Over the past 40 years of fighting and trials, under the talented and clear-sighted leadership of the party and state, our country's agricultural production sector has made important developmental steps. It has put a new face on our country's rural areas, defined new socialist production relations, and firmly established the peasants' mastership right.

Discarding the backward, scattered, monoculture agriculture, we have and are forming a fully developed intensive, specialized cultivation agriculture, with increasingly higher technological levels, which is advanting, step by step, to large-scale socialist production. Despite many difficulties resulting from natural and enemy-caused calamities, we have-thanks to outstanding efforts of our entire party and people on the agricultural production

front and to the early promulgation of four new policies of our party and state, especially the agricultural product contract policy—overcome many obstacles and created a strong impetus for systematically advancing our country's agricultural production.

Minister Nguyen Ngoc Triu affirmed:

[Begin Nguyen Ngoc Triu recording] Looking back on past agricultural production achievements, especially since 1981, we are happy to note that new neights have been attained on nearly all production norms. The most outstanding achievement is in grain production-the central, No 1 agricultural production task--which has received concerted guidance from all echelons and sectors; consequently, important success has been scored. Annual grain production increased from 14.5 million metric tons in 1980 and 17.8 million metric tons in 1984. In 1985, we have achieved a bumper winter-spring crop countrywide, with a grain-production increase of 913,000 tons over last year. The summer-fall crop, with fairly good yields, shows an increase of over 240,000 tons. However, serious waterlogging and typhoons have caused significant damage in a number of localities. Therefore, we may achieve only over 18 million tons of grain for 1985. The 1985 grain production, though still short of the targeted 19 million tons, is the highest over, more than tripling that of 1939 the year with the best bumper crop under the colonialistfeudal regime.

In paddy production, in particular, intensive cultivation has reached a new level. In the 1960's, our party and state launched an emulation movement to produce [number missing] metric tons of paddy per hectare, for both crops. Thai Binh was the first province to attain that target in 1966. In the early 1980's, the 5-ton target and higher, became a popular reality, not for 1 year only or for a single crop. In 1984, Tien Giang and Phu Khanh Provinces yielded more than 7 tons of paddy per hectare; 7 provinces had yields over 6 tons. Many districts and hundreds of cooperatives had yields of 9-10 tons. Some cooperatives attained a yield of over 22 tons of paddy, which was a very rare, unprecedented output.

Owing to good agricultural production achievements, mainly in grain production, we have been able, since the early 1980's, to be self-sufficient in food, although still at the minimum level and despite the fact that our population has tripled since the August Revolution. We have thus extricated ourselves from past situations in which we had to import annually about 2 million metric tons of grain to meet our people's food needs.

The living conditions of our rural people have been stabilized and improved step by step. The state's grain mobilization level is ever increasing--from over 2 million metric tons of grain in 1970 to 4 million tons in 1984.

Only by objectively reviewing the grain production situation can we fully realize the great significance of our agricultural production success.

[prolonged applause] [end recording]

Minister Nguyen Ngoc Triu then analyzed some other achievements that the Vietnamese agricultural sector has scored over the past 40 years: Strengthening investments in material-technical bases; building a scientific-technical research system; training a scientific-technical cadre contingent; and training an economic management cadre contingent. Meanwhile, he enumerated some lingering shortcomings of the agricultural sector: It still fails to ensure steadily an adequate food supply for the entire society; it fails to ensure adequate supplies of raw materials for industrial production and farm produce for export; its material bases are still weak and nonhegemonic; and its production-business efficiency is still low.

The agricultural sector's guideline for the coming period is to strive to promote grain production, with a target grain production of 400-500 kg per capita and per annum set for 1990.

Speaking next, Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, on behalf of the CPV Central Committee Secretariat, expressed his view, lauding the achievements that the Vietnamese collectivized peasants have scored over the past 40 years. He also pointed out some future work designed to successfully implement the fifth party resolution and the sixth, seventh, and eighth resolutions of the Party Central Committee, through successfully attaining the objective of 20 million tons of grain in 1986. He said:

[Begin Nguyen Thanh Binh recording] Today we are gathered here to ceremonially celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnamese agricultural sector--14 November 1945-14 November 1985.

First, on behalf of the Secretariat, I hail you, comrades, who, along with the peasants and workers at state farms and stations, have engaged day and night in the work on this vast, foremost front, in order to better fulfill the extremely pressing and important three tasks of providing adequate grain and foodstuffs for societal needs, raw materials for industrial production, and farm produce for export.

Our agricultural production still fails to meet our needs. Our products and commodities are still limited. Supply-demand relationships in agricultural product lines remain very tense. Food problems have not been steadfastly resolved, with the margin between adequate food supply and food shortage remaining blurred. The living conditions of our people in general and of our peasants remain low. Agricultural production still hinges, to a large extent, on weather and climatic conditions. The adequate supply of raw materials for industrial production is not yet ensured; only about 50 percent of the required materials has been met. We must clearly perceive those facts and think and act accordingly for the period 1986-90 and beyond. [applaus and recording]

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu, expressed his view. He said:

[Begin Vu Dinh Lieu recording] Over the past 40 years, our agricultural sector has made great contributions to resolving our people's livelihood difficulties and has been an important factor in bringing about the victories in our wars of resistance for national salvation, in liberating our fatherland from colonialist domination and imperialist aggression, and in nation building.

Our country's rural areas have undergone great, profound changes of great historic significance in our people's over 400-year history of nationbuilding and national defense.

On this occasion we should affirm that in the past 40 years, under the CPV leadership, we have firmly grasped and successfully carried out the tasks the party has entrusted to the agricultural sector. We have systematically advanced agricultural production to properly serve our country's ecopolitical tasks.

Our country's agricultural production has developed over the past 40 years, but we also should realize that we spent 30 years under wartime conditions. In the 5 years that followed our national reunification, we had to overcome the aftermath of war and also cope with the border wars in country's southwest and north. Moreover, we have suffered from repeated and serious natural calamities. Consequently, our agricultural production has been stalled, to a certain extent, in past periods.

Recently, curing a conference to discuss economic strategy, the 1986 plan, and the 1986-90 project, the salient issue was the difficulties resulting from imbalances in material supplies and capital. In order to resolve the imbalance problems, there is no other way than to proceed from work forces land, and existing material-technical bases, as set forth in many CPV Central Committee, Political Bureau, and Secretariat resolutions. In the latest conference, the Political Bureau also laid out tasks for our agricultural sector: By 1990, we must by all means possible have used all the land earmarked for agricultural production, with a high turnaround coefficient, and by 1995 all land earmarked for the forestry sector must be under critivation. [applause] [end recording]

Following the meeting marking the sector's 40th founding anniversary, representatives of the Vietnamese agricultural sector, elated by the achievements scored over the past 40 years, met to discuss measures for the implementation of tasks and to exchange experiences among good agricultural producers.

/6662 CSO: 4209/133

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

AN GIANG AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION--As of late April 1985, An Giang Province had basically completed socialist transformation of agriculture. As of the same date, the province had also set up 2,607 production collectives, 132 joint production collectives, and 7 agricultural cooperatives absorbing 86 percent of the number of peasant families and 93 percent of the cultivated land. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 19 Nov 85 BK] /9599

HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

TECHNOLOGICAL CONFERENCE OF POWER MINISTRY -- From 26 to 28 November, the Ministry of Power held the second scientific and technical conference in Hanoi to review its past scientific and technical research tasks and set forth specific measures to promptly serve the nation's economy. Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap attended and addressed the conference. Also attending the conference were the leaders of the electric power sector and the state science and technology commission, representing the 25 functional state agencies, the research institutes, the colleges related to this field, and the various units of the electricity sector nationwide. More than 130 scientific and topical reports and statements were presented at the conference, and 32 scientific subjects at the state level were [word indistinct]. The contents of these reports are very diversified and fruitful, covering many different issues such as planning, survey, design, exploitation, operation and manufacture of electrical equipment, and exploitation of various new forms of energy. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Nov 85 BK] /6662

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

EDUCATION MINISTRY MARKS TEACHERS DAY ANNIVERSARY

OW220942 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Dear Friends: The Education Ministry held a grand meeting in Hanoi this morning, 20 November, to mark the fourth anniversary of teachers' day--20 November 1982 to 20 November 1985--and to welcome heroic units, labor heroes, and representatives of model teachers and talented model women teachers.

Attending the meeting were Comrades Le Quang Dao, secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Thi Binh, member of the CPV Central Committee and education minister; Nguyen Dinh Tu, member of the CPV Central Committee and higher and vocational education minister; and representatives of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Vietnam Women's Union, the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, ministries, and sectors at the central level and in Hanoi.

Also present were veteran teachers Nguyen Van Hieu, Vo Thanh Nho, Truong Kien Toan, and Nguyen Luong Ngoc; cadre and teacher retirees; representatives of eight heroic units; labor heroes; representatives of model teachers; talented model women teachers; and representatives of progressive schools in Hanoi and other provinces and municipalities across the country.

The representatives enthusiastically and attentively listened to Minister Nguyen Thi Binh State Council Chairman Truong Chinh's letter to the teachers.

Min'ster Nguyen Thi Binh, on behalf of the Education Ministry, also read a report affirming the achievements scored in the past 40 years of building Vietnamese revolutionary education. She said: During the past 40 years, despite protracted wars and natural calamities, the education sector has developed its system of nearly 12,000 schools across the country, with over one-half million education cadres and teachers and nearly 15 million students. The sector has and is training for the country generations of valiant and intelligent youth, who have contributed to the national liberation undertaking, socialist construction, and national defense.

Addressing the meetings' participants, Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap highly valued achievements scored in the past years by male and female teachers, and by the

education sector as a whole. He reminded them that the education sector should further grasp the Political Bureau resolution on educational reforms, that the school must truly become the place for educational and vocational training. Therefore, attention should be paid to enhancing the teaching quality and the knowledge level of the teacher contingent. Study must be combined with labor and efforts to enhance scientific and technological knowledge. Attention must be given to expanding and promoting vocational training, so that students will be able to produce commodities in the schools. To this end, all sectors, echelons and mass organizations must be conscientiously of their responsibilities to the common education undertaking. Meanwhile, real concerns and closer coordination are needed, so that educational work will develop well.

Also at the meeting Comrades Nguyen Dinh Tu, higher and vocational education minister, and Vu Mao, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, talked about efficient coordination in order to perform well the general school education activities in our country.

/9599

CSO: 4209/111

END

END OF FICHE DATE FILMED

16 January 1986

